

English Examples

T O B E

Turned into L A T I N ;

Beginning with the

Nominative Case and Verbs

As 'tis varied through all

M O O D S and T E N S E S ,

A N D A F T E R

Fitted to all the Rules of the Grammar :

To Which are added

Some Cautions for Children

to avoid mistakes in making Latin ;
Forms of Epistles , Themes, and other
Exercises for the use of young Begin-
ners at *Bury School*.

To which now is added an Index of all the English
words that are in this Book , with the Latin
words proper to them.

The Seventh Edition.

LONDON , Printed for *Thomas Simmons*, and are
to be sold by *Ben. Cox* at the *Princes-Arms* in
Ludgate-street, 1685.

English Examples

TO BE

Turned into a Latin

Beginning with the

Nominative Case and the

As the varied strength of

Moods and Tenses

AND AFTER

Turned to all the Rules of the Grammar

To which are added

Some Examples for Children

To avoid mistakes in writing Latin

Form of Letters, Figures, and other

Exercises for the use of young persons

from the age of ten

By the Author of the

Latin Grammar, and the

Latin Grammar, and the

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To the Ingenious and Hopeful
JOHN HERVEY, Esq;

And his Brother.

Mr. THOMAS HERVEY.

Sons of the Right Worshipful Sir
THOMAS HERVEY of St.
Edmunds-Bury in Suffolk.

Gentlemen,

WHile you are little, and
so fitted to my abilities
and the things that I can
do for you, I make bold
to Dedicate this little Book unto you,
hoping that, because 'tis yours by Dedi-
cation, you will be the more earnest to
make what is useful in it your own by
practice. I have endeavoured to make

The Epistle Dedicatory.

all things that I here offer to you, as plain and easie as I could ; yet notwithstanding in so young years, I know you must need the help of a Guide, whose directions if you please carefully to attend to, in the Exercise, and oft turning these *English* Examples into Latin, you will after a while find the benefit thereof, as to the improvement and perfecting of your skill in the Latin *Syntax*. Possibly I might say some other things to you not unworthy of your notice ; but I know men of your employment and business love not long Discourses ; I only beg of you, that by the shortness of this Epistle you would not take the measure of my zeal and endeavours to serve you, which must be lengthened out in equal portions with my life, as being a just Debt entailed upon you, by the unmerited favour and kindness of your Parents to

From Bury School,

March 25.

1676.

Your

Most humble Servant,

F. L.

The PREFACE.

THE first part of this Book is intended to make Boys ready at the variation of Verbs according to their several Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Voices, and Conjugations, and that they might reap that advantage which is designed him, whereby he must be sure, as a guide thereunto, to be very ready at the forming of those Verbs in the Accidence, which are set as Examples for all the rest, (viz.) amo, doceo, lego, and audio, and also well skilled to know the Præterperfect-tense of every Verb, according to the Rules in *As in præsentî*. The Latin for every word is set in the Margin or side of the leaf, and the figure before it tells the Conjugation. Part of the Potential Mood, and the whole Optative are purposely omitted which, I hope, no body will mislike, that consider how useless they are in speech. We say indeed in English, I might have loved, I ought to have read; but who ever says in Latin for the one *ama verim*, or for the other *legerim*, as far as I know speaks without an Example; and for the Optative 'tis so perfectly the same with the Subjunctive, that I thought not fit to assign them different places, especially, where there is no design to teach Boys the Grammatical notions, but the most compendious and

The Preface.

ready way to speak Latin; and if a young Scholar be but taught, that after *O si* or *Utinam*, he must use the same word, that he uses after *cum*, and can say readily, for, *I wish I had said my lesson, Utinam repetiissem lectionem*: or for, *Oh that we might play to day! O si ludere nobis licuerit hodie!* I suppose 'tis no great matter, whether he be so crass, at that time, as to have a distinct notion in what he speaks, whether *Operative*, *Potential* or *Subjunctive* he speaks from his heart, and after such wise as men, that understand Latin, usually speak, and so long, I suppose, all is well enough.

In the practice of the Latin Rules, the Examples are for the most part framed according to those in the Grammar, even where they seem not so exactly adapted to the Rule: So that the young Scholar having his Grammar before him, and being able perfectly to render into English the Latin Examples, may both receive light from thence how to practice the Rule, and be furnished with some Latin words also not improper for his purpose. Where the Rule is any thing obscure, or the practice thereof difficult, as being remote from the common way of speaking English, the Examples are many, and they had need to be so, for School-Boys are usually such blind harpers, that unless they be minded over and over again to take heed and observe strictly, they will constantly miss the same string. Yet if by the practice of two or three examples, they understand sufficiently (as some will do)

The Preface.

do) what the Rule means, and can direct themselves in the practice of it, let them leave the other till another time ; for what they do afterwards, they will conclude to be the same that they did before, and so do it only by rote, without any present attention of the mind. But if they be brought to an Example of the same Rule again, after they have perfectly forgot what they did before, they will be forced to attend to the same notice, that ~~at~~ ^{first} they were right at first, and so in time be brought habitually to do it with consideration and certainty. And this method, where the Examples are many, I desire also may be observed in the practice of the Rules and directions given for the avoiding mistakes in making Latin ; which are not hoped, though never so carefully attended to, to be an universal preservative against all error of Anglicism, being framed only to give warning of such as I found my own Scholars most liable to in their Exercises. They that would be more curiously and fully instructed in the turning the English Particles into Latin, where such kind of mistakes for the most part lie, may have recourse to Mr. Walkers Treatise of Particles, being a Book excellently fitted for that purpose.

In the composing of some of the Examples of those Exercises which I recommend to young Scholars under some one particular word ; as Labour, Justice, &c. I had the Phrases of Winchester School before me, and brought in as many of them, as I saw would

The Preface.

would conveniently come in under that head, with directions on the Margin, where they may be found; which I should not have done, but in compliance with the sage Judgment of some men, who will not be satisfied with a poor Boys Exercise, unless there be something extraordinary of phrase in it; and in regard also Mr. Farnaby in his Book of Phrases, advises, *ut* they should be brought in *quà sponte quà vi*; *quà* is, fairly, if they will come, if not, by head and shoulders. For of my self I am not of that opinion, that when an Argument is given to a Lad to discourse upon, he should first consult his Phrases book and from thence take hints what to say. But first consider what is fit to be said, and then express it in words as well as he can. I have been told by one of his Scholars, that Mr. Langdale, not many years since Master of St. Pauls School in London, would never suffer any of the Boys in his School to make use of any other Book, for to supply them with what Latin words they wanted, than the Dictionary. And if I might have my own liberty, I should be inclined to follow his example; for though perhaps it would be the slower way, and the Boy that takes it would a long while write very indifferent Latin, (and yet perhaps as good as he can write English) nevertheless in time he would arrive at a more and perfect and free use of the Latin Tongue, and be more ready at the expressing of any thing that he thinks, than any Transcriber of a
Phrase=

The Preface.

Phrase book can; I speak this somewhat upon my own experience. Once, I remember, I had two Boys together of equal age and parts; the one as soon as he had any Argument given him, presently went to his Phrase-Book, and searched out what he could find for his purpose, and then sat down and sewed together as well as he could, what he had gathered. The other set himself a thinking, and for words he took not much care; I had the best he had ready, and further he concerned not himself. For a long while the Phrase hunter carried the Reputation, and the other was rebuked for his bald Latin, but to little purpose, no other Phrase-book would he consult than what he carried in his head; for those he had read, if they came in his way he would take them, if they did not, he would never cast about either to find them out or to fetch them in. Thus they went on for some years together, till at length the advantage appeared on the other side: For he that had all his exercises out of Phrase-Books, for stufte was still the same, only advanced a little in his skill of stitching, while the other by pondering and considering of things grew rich in the conceptions of his mind, and by conversing every day with good Authors that spoke well, he became not only Master of their words, but got something of their style also; so that before

The Preface.

fore he went from School, at all exercises he far exceeded his Rivals; and of what Reputation he is at present in the University, is not fit perhaps for me to publish; His own worth doth it sufficiently. This good success of this Youths natural way of improving himself, made me ever afterwards not much offended, in a young Lads first attempts, with ~~his~~ Latin (as they call it) so that there were good sense aimed at under it; for where that is, and the boy be but constantly employed in the reading of good Authors, and every day necessitated to express his thoughts upon some Subject, there will be a most certain and infallible improvement, and without much urging of his Master, he will, as his years and Judgement increase, of his own accord leave his bald improper Phrases; and when he is preparing himself to write or speak at any time, look upon them with as much scorn, as the young Gentleman would do upon his long Coats and Hobby-horse, when his Pantaloon is to be locked into the great Saddle.

In the Examples of Epistles, I have ventured to put odd and unusual names upon those that write, as well as those that are wrote to, alluding for the most part somewhat to the matter discoursed of between them; but whether I have done ill in it, the event only will prove. I intended thereby a little to please and allure the youngmen, that they might with more cheerfulness address themselves to their business;

The Preface.

business; and if I have but succeeded well in that, I am very well pleased, although I be thought to have play'd the fool: for when 'tis not only pleasant but useful also (as the Poet speaks) desipere in loco, I think 'tis equal to a Patent, a man is very good authority to do it.

For the Framing of Themes; I have given some Methodical Examples according to the directions prescribed by others, which surely were designed by the first prescribers for more mature years, and better instructed Judgments, than boys at School usually arrive at; for of the many that have passed through my hands, I could never get above one or two, and those of very extraordinary discerning parts, to observe them: And indeed it seems somewhat unreasonable thing, that a boy should be required to frame a Proposition, to prove and confirm it by Reasons, a causa, ab effectu, a simili, ab exemplo, ab autoritate, before he has seen a word of Logick (for that, I think is interdicted Grammar Schools) or knows what a Proposition is, or has been at all instructed in the doctrine of the topicks. Nevertheless I have attempted to shew, that that way of making Themes might be practised, that others if they please, may try it; and when they have found how fruitless it is, may, if they please, let it alone. If I can see at any time youth speak but any thing to the purpose, and follow but any kind of clue in his discourse, though it

The Preface.

it be but in ordinary passable Latin, I set a man of difference upon him, and think him worthy of great Commendation. There are some that beside this, call for a style, a Ciceronian style, and upon occasion can give some directions how boys may be taught this same style. The good men, I hope mean well, and desire only that Boys, to their utmost capacity, should be improved at School: And do not intend thereby to put an impossible task upon the Master, that they may be sure to have something to accuse him of when they please. And yet such is the teaching a young Lad a Ciceronian style, poor ignorant School boy to talk like the most eloquent Philosopher and Statesman that ever was. Could any body but shew a Boy, how he should to work to grasp as much sense in his mind together, as Cicero did, possibly he might be taught to crowd as many words into a period too. But alas! the mind of Children are dark and narrow, they see very few things at once, and those confused, and without dependence of one another, their conceptions are short, imperfect, and interrupted, and so of necessity must their language be, if it be natural and their own. They may perhaps learn much of Cicero's style, if they be minded to observe, as to place the Adjective after the Substantive, and make the Verb in a Sentence, like the Lieutenant at the heels of a Regiment, to bring up the Rear. But then if they should do so alwayes

The Preface.

would not imitate Cicero, for he sometimes does the contrary. However thus far, and in some little instances besides, which might be mentioned, it is not amiss to advise them to leave the usual way of placing words as they do in English, which they are too apt to follow, because so far they will be able to understand your advice. But who so doubles himself further in giving directions to his scholars for the ranking their words all in Ciceronian figure, and will not be pleased with their exercises, unless every period runs roundly, and to the Tune of Tandem Aliquando Quirites, I am afraid for the most part takes a great deal of pains to very little purpose. I speak not this altogether by guess; I have sometimes seen some boyes, I suppose, that had oft been directed how to place their words, imployed to make a peice of Latin. The English that lay before them was very easie, and yet they made no dispatch at all, I wondred in my heart what they were a doing all that while, and I perceived at length that the poor Boyes had got the words in their pen, and were all that while weighing and considering with themselves where to set them: And I beleive in regard they had nothing to direct them but Chance, or that which was as uncertain, their own uninstructed fancies, the more they considered the worse they did; for the success no way answering the time they spent, or the pains they were at, they brought forth at length the translation they were about

The Preface.

bout, with the word placed so unluckily, and in such a perplexed disorder and confusion, that a man might as soon get the Letters, which I have seen in some kind of Padlocks, purposely confused, into the Magical or unlocking ward, as to disentangle their shackled Phrases, and put them into such an order, as might signify to the Reader, what they intended they should. But what then, must Boys be let alone to place their Latin words just so as they use to do in English? Not altogether; but I am afraid for the most part I must. For excepting only in some little instances, which I have touched on before, all attempts of Remedy will be found worse than the Disease, till their judgment clear up, and the Musick of their own ear awakes to direct them: which it very seldom does in Boys to any purpose, and in men also very differently. The most being not able by all the ways that the Art of the Master can shew them, or their own industry find out to, arrive at a true Ciceronian stroke, by reason of a false Clink they naturally carry in their ear, according to the different tune of which, they frame their periods and order their style; not two in a hundred perhaps like one another, and yet all, more or less, coming short of what they do, or should aim at.

I hope the Readers pardon may be obtained for this digression, when he shall understand, that it was designed as an excuse for the ensuing Book, which
being

The Preface.

being purposely framed to teach Boys to write and speak Latin, has yet nevertheless given no instructions in what order to place their words, which the Author would very willingly have been at the pains to have done, could he have seen that there had been any good effect but likely to have followed thereupon.

The last part of this book concerns the making of Verses, which is thought by some to be a very unnecessary task, in regard, that out of so many Verse makers at School there come forth so very few good Poets into the World. But altho this be true, yet notwithstanding there is good enough got thereby to keep up the Reputation and Practice of it. For the young Scholar, while he is contriving his Verse, is oft-times put upon the necessity of varying his Phrase, and must need also at the same time learn the quantities of Syllables, by which means he is instructed how to pronounce rightly many Latin words, which they that know not the true measure of Syllables cannot do: which advantages, although they were away, yet, methinks the Practice of Grammar Schools in this particular might still be allowed; for Boys are there to be put upon the Tryal of their Wits, and who is there that knows but he may be as good a Poet as any is in the World, till he has tried? 'Tis the difficulty, I suppose, of the first entrance of making of Verses, that makes some so loath to try it, and so ready also to plead against it: but much of that may be taken off by beginning,

The Preface.

as this Book directs, with the Adonick Verse, that is made up but of two feet; which by the help that is afforded from thence, every little Boy, that knows but how to make Latin, and can tell how to measure in due time but five Syllables, may, after a little practice, be fully made Master of; and when he finds himself so to be, he will with the more courage, and without doubt, the better success also, undertake the more difficult task of the Hexameter and Pentameter, and so pass on to what other kind of Verse shall be required of him.

And now the Author hath said all that he had to say by way of Preface to this little Book, which he wishes may be as useful to that Province of little People he designed it for, as he knows his own desires and endeavours are hearty and real to serve them, and then he is sure, he shall be fully satisfied for the time and pains he bestowed about it.

English EXAMPLES

to be turned into *Latin* beginning with the *Nominative Case* and *Verb*, as 'tis varied through all *Moods* and *Tenses*.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood Present Tense, with the sign do.

| | | |
|----------|--|------------------|
| I | Do forbid, thou dost persuade, | 1 <i>vero,</i> |
| | he doth knock. | 2 <i>suadeo,</i> |
| | | 3 <i>tundo.</i> |
| | <hr/> | |
| | Plur. We do walk, ye do fight, they do draw. | 1 <i>ambulo,</i> |
| | | 1 <i>pugno,</i> |
| | | 4 <i>haurio.</i> |

Without the sign do.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| ng. I b'lam ^s , thou commandest, he joyneth. | 1 <i>culpo,</i> |
| | 2 <i>jubeo,</i> |
| | 3 <i>jungo.</i> |
| <hr/> | |
| ur. We laugh, ye weep, they perceive. | 2 <i>rideo,</i> |
| | 1 <i>fleo,</i> |
| | 3 <i>sentio.</i> |

BPassive

Example of the

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood Present Tense.

1 *domor.*2 *suadeor,*3 *vincor.*1 *culpor,*1 *objurgor,*4 *haurior.*

Sing. I am tamed, thou art persuaded, he
overcome.

Plur. We are blamed, ye are chidden, they
are overcome.

Active Voice.

Prater-imperfect Tense.

2 *timeo,*1 *pugno,*2 *maneo.*3 *pono,*2 *studeo.*3 *ludo.*

Sing. I did fear, thou didst fight, he
slay.

Plur. We did put, ye did study, they
play.

Passive Voice.

Prater-imperfect Tense.

1 *uocor,*3 *Agor.*1 *nominor.*3 *capior,*3 *quatior,*1 *culpor.*

Sing. I was called, thou wast driven, he
was named.

Plur. We were taken, ye were shaken, they
were blamed.

Moods and Tenses.

3

Active Voice.

Prater-perfect Tense.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| d, he | Sing. | I have washed, thou hast taken, he | 1 lavo, |
| | | hath carried. | 3 capio, |
| | | | 1 porto. |
| n, th | Plur. | We have bought, ye have fought, they | 3 emo, |
| | | have tarried. | 1 pugno, |
| | | | 2 maneo. |

Passive Voice.

Prater-perfect Tense.

| | | | |
|------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| he | Sing. | I have been sold, thou hast been | 3 vedor, |
| | | taught, he hath been filled. | 2 doceor, |
| | | | 2 impleor. |
| they | Plur. | We have been put, ye have been shut, | 3 ponor, |
| | | they have been killed. | 3 claudor, |
| | | | 1 necor. |

Active Voice.

Prater-pluperfect Tense.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| driven, | Sing. | I had spread, thou hast read, he had | 3 spargo, |
| | | strayed. | 3 lego, |
| | | | 1 erro. |
| haken, | Plur. | We had swallowed, ye had wallowed, | 4 deglutio, |
| | | they had played. | 3 volvo, |
| | | | 3 ludo. |

Act

B 2

Passive

Examples of the

Passive Voice.

Præterpluperfect tense.

1 dormor,

1 nominor,

1 vocor.

1 excitor,

2 doceor,

1 sanor.

Sing. I had been *tamed*, thou hadst been
named, he had been *called*.Plur. We had been *raised*, ye had been
taught, they had been *healed*.

Active Voice.

Future tense.

3 capio,

3 pinso,

4 dormio.

1 semino,

3 meto,

2 fleo.

Sing. I will *take*, thou wilt *bake*, he will
sleep.Plur. We will *sow*, ye shall *mow*, they
shall *weep*.

Passive Voice.

Future tense.

1 juror,

1 laceror,

4 sentior.

4 vincior,

4 invenior,

1 castror.

Sing. I will be *sworn*, thou shalt be *tormented*,
he shall be *felt*.Plur. We shall be *bound*, ye shall be *found*,
they shall be *gelt*.

Moods and Tenses.

5

Imperat. active.

Sing. Tame thou, let him command.

1 domo,

2 jubeo.

Plur. Let us draw, do ye fight, let them run.

4 haurio,

1 pugno,

3 curro.

Or,

2 rideo,

Sing. Do thou laugh, let him sing.

3 cano.

Plur. Let us dance, do ye leap, let them study.

1 salto,

4 salio,

2 studeo.

Imper. Passive.

Sing. Be thou ruled, let him be beaten.

3 regor,

1 verberor.

Plur. Let us be led, be ye driven, let them be scourged.

3 ducor,

3 agor,

1 flagellor.

Or,

Sing. Be thou honoured, let him be disgraced.

1 honoror,

1 dedecoror,

Plur. Let us be cleared, be ye condemned, let them be frightened.

1 purgor,

1 damnor,

2 terreor.

Potent. Mood Pres. tense active.

Sing. I may forbid, thou mayst command, he may gainsay.

1 veto.

2 jubeo,

3 contradico,

Plur. We may obey, ye may require, they may run away.

4 obedio,

3 exigo,

B 3

Or, 3 fugio.

Examples of the

1 do,

3 recipio,

3 solvo.

4 scio,

3 disco,

3 repeto.

Or,

Sing. I can give, thou canst receive, he can pay.

Plur. We can know, ye can learn, they can say.

Potent. Mood. Pres. Tense Passive.

1 vocor,

2 derideor,

1 objuror.

1 verberor,

2 mordeor,

4 haurior.

Sing. I am be called, thou maist be divided, he may be chidden.

Plur. We may be beaten, ye may be bitten, they may be drawn.

Or,

3 capior,

1 excitor,

4 amicio,

2 derideor,

3 scalpō,

3 prehendor.

Sing. I can be taken, thou canst be raised, he can be clothed.

Plur. We can be laughed at, ye can be scratched, they can be caught.

Prater-imperfect Tense Active.

3 dico,

3 rudo,

3 ludō.

Sing. I might say, thou wouldst bray, he should play.

1 remigo,

1 ara,

1 semino.

Plur. We should row, ye should plow, they might sow.

Prater-imperfect Passive.

2 jubeor,

1 liberor,

1 verberor.

Sing. I should be commanded, thou mightest be delivered, he would be beaten.

Plur.

Moods and Tenses.

7

Plur. We should be clothed, ye would be driven, they might be invited.

4 amicio,
3 pello,
1 invito.

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense Active

Write ut for
that.

Sing. That I ask, that thou answer, that he say,

1 rogo,
2 respondeo,
3 dico.

Plur. That we come, that ye fight, that they run away.

4 venio,
1 pugno,
3 fugio.

Present Tense Passive.

Sing. That I am bound, that you are fed, that he is brought.

1 vincior,
3 pascor,
3 asseror.

Plur. That we are praised, that ye are chidden, that they are sent.

1 laudor,
1 objuror,
3 mittor.

Præter-imperfect Tense Active.

Write ne for
that.

Sing. That I did not touch, that thou did not come, that he did not live.

3 tango,
4 venio,
3 vivo.

Plur. That we did not bid, that ye did not kick, that they did not give.

2 jubeo,
1 calco,
1 do.

Præterimperfect Passive.

Sing. That I was not split, that you were not hurt, that he was not killed.

3 rumpor,
3 laedor,
1 necor.

Plur. That we were not taken, that ye were not forsaken, that they were not filled.

3 capior,
3 deseror,
2 impleor.

Examples of the

Praterperfect tense active.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 3 curro, | Sing. If I have run, if you have won, if she |
| 3 vinco, | have spun. |
| 2 neo. | |
| 1 laboro, | Plur. If we have wrought, if ye have |
| 4 sentio, | thought, if they have sought. |
| 3 quaro. | |

Praterperfect Passive.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 3 amicio, | Sing. If I have been clothed, if thou hast |
| 1 raiseor, | been loathed, if that has been built. |
| 1 Aedificor. | |
| 3 exuor, | Plur. If we have been whipp'd, if ye have |
| 1 verberor, | been whipp'd, if they have been splin |
| 3 effundor. | |

Praterpluperfect active of the Subjunctive Mood.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 4 dormio, | Sing. When I had slept, when thou hadst |
| 2 fleo, | wept, when he had kept. |
| 4 custodio. | Plur. When we had strayed, when ye had |
| 1 erro, | played, when they had said. |
| 3 ludo, | |
| 3 dico. | Praterpluperfect Passive. |

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 vexor, | Sing. When I had been grieved, when |
| 3 reficior, | thou hadst been refreshed, when |
| 1 liberor. | he had been relieved. |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 noscor, | Plur. When we had been known, when ye |
| 3 interficior, | had been slain, when they had |
| 3 excutior. | been thrown. |

Subjunctive Mood Future tense active.

Sing. When I shall have *supped*, when you *1 ceno*,
shall have *dined*, when he shall *2 prandeo*,
have *sept*. *4 dormio.*

Plur. When we shall have *departed*, when *3 discedo*,
ye shall have *chosen*, when they *3 eligo*,
shall have *understood*. *3 intelligo.*

Fut. Passive.

Sing. When I shall have been *bought*, *3 emor*,
when thou shalt have been *3 queror*,
sought, when he shall have been *2 doceor*.
taught.

Plur. When we shall have been *joined*, *3 jungor*,
when ye shall have been *broken*, *3 frangor*,
when they shall have been *turned*. *3 vertor.*

Examples of the first Concord.

1. **I** Eat, you talk, but George sleepeth.
2. We read, ye fight, the boys play.
3. The cock croweth, the hens cackle,
the dog barketh.
4. The horse neigheth, the sow grunteth,
the Ass brayeth.
5. Geese gabble, women squabble, the
cows low, the frogs croak.

Ex-

*Examples of the second with the
first Concord.*

1. **T**He good Boy learns, the naughty Boy playes.
2. The swift horse out-runs, the slow horse is overcome.
3. The fearful Hare flies, the nimble Dog follow.
4. The hot fire burns, the fierce wind blow, the cold water is frozen.
5. The Master comes, the idle Scholar run.
6. The holy Preacher speaks, and in the mean while the idle boys talk to one another.
7. My horse trots, your horse ambles, and sometimes || gallops.
8. Good Authors are read, but the bad are neglected.
9. The white privets fall, the black whortle berries are gathered.
10. Proud men shall fall, but the humble and lowly shall be lifted up.
11. Many books make not a Scholar, but much reading and great diligence.
12. Huge winds blow upon high hills.
13. A hungry horse makes a clean manger.
14. High Towers fall, when as low Cottages stand sure.
15. The weak Reed yeilds to the boisterous wind, when as the sturdy Oak is beaten down.

|| saltans incedo, or, exultim
auro.

19. The

16. The blind man easily wandreth out of his way.
 17. A hungry dog will not refuse dirty puddings.
 18. Seasonable showers will bring forth fine flowers.
 19. The green grass is pleasant to the eye.
 20. When the shining Sun ariseth, the pale Moon hideth her head,
-

Examples of all the three Concord's together.

1. **D**O not thou blame me, who committed a less fault than thou didst.
2. Thou art to be commended, who lovest good letters better than vain liberty.
3. Evil men usually hate him, that tells them the truth; but love him that speaks fair things.
4. We two, who study together, will easily repeat our Lessons.
5. O ye foolish boys, that love nothing but play, when will ye be wise?
6. That is the best horse, that can out-run the rest.
7. That boy is worthy of praise that says his lesson well.
8. My Master seldome commends me, who always play, when other Boys study.
9. Is not this a strange thing? I, who never study

study, can say : thou, who dost always study, dost always forget.

† *vigeo.*

10. As a plant that is oft removed does not thrive : so a Scholar that oft changes his Master, seldome becomes learned.

11. We, who now are wanton boys, may in time grow to be wise and sober men.

12. Ye three, that sit together, do always prate of I know not what trifles, that are not at all useful for the getting of the Latin tongue.

13. They are happy men that not only know their duty, but also do it.

† *valde aut vehementer cupis.*

14. Thou † wouldst fain sell me a horse who never hadst a good one in thy life.

15. Thou mayest believe me, who never use to deceive, either thee, or any other man.

16. We, who rise early in the morning, have usually a good stomach to our Dinner.

17. Ye are worthily esteemed fools, who mind only present things, and think not at all of that which is to come.

18. The boys, that came last to School, are put in the Bill.

19. Was not I a good Boy to day, that rose betimes, and went to School, and said my lesson before I eat my breakfast ?

20. Thou, who commendest thy self so much, surely livest near bad Neighbours.

Note concerning the first Concord.

1. That if there be two Nominative Cases or more, and the word and between them, then the

The Concords.

15

the verb must be the Plural Number, though all the Nominative cases be the singular; as in these examples.

1. Both my Father *and* my Master love me very well, and yet when I offend, they chide me.
2. The Husband *and* the wife are both alike in conditions, and yet they cannot agree.
3. If both Master *and* Scholar do their endeavour, much good will come on't.

Note secondly, That if the Nominative cases be of different persons, the Scholar must remember, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third; and always take care to make the Verb of the more worthy person, as in these Examples.

1. I *and* my brother read the same books together,
2. We two brothers *and* my Cousin George will walk abroad this afternoon.
3. Thou *and* thy Brother are both alike, *medling in many things, but good at no- * i. e. busie. thing.
4. Ye three of the first Form, *and* my Brother of the second, go on together a Snails pace.

Note concerning the second Concord.

1. *That if there be two Substantives, or more, and the word and between them, then the Adjective must be the plural number, though all*
the

Examples of

the Substantives be the singular, as in these Examples.

1. A hare, a horse, and a grey-hound are very swift in running.
2. An Ass and a Camel are very strong to bear burthens.
3. A Hawk and a Vulture are greedy of the flesh of other Birds.

Secondly note, That if the Substantives be of divers Genders, the Scholar must remember, that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter, and always take care to make the Adjective of the more worthy Gender, as in these examples.

1. The Hare, the Hen, and the Goose were unclean unto the old Britains, they never tasted of them.
2. Mars and Venus were taken together in Vulcan's net.
3. The Carp and the Tench are grateful to the taste, but hard to be taken.

The Scholar must further note, that, among Substantives signifying things without life, the Neuter Gender is most worthy, and if any of these Substantives be of the Neuter Gender, the Adjective must be so also.

1. A Book, Quills, Ink, Paper, and a Pen-knife are very necessary for a Scholar.
2. The Plow-coulter, and the Plow-share are both † of Iron.
3. The beaks and talions of Hawks are crooked.

Note

† ferreus, a, um.

Note concerning the third Concord.

1. If there be many Antecedents, the Relative must be of the plural number.
2. If the Antecedents be of different persons or genders, the Relative must always be of the more worthy person or gender.
1. I have killed both the cock and the hen, that spoiled the corn.
2. I blame both thee and thy brother, who were equally guilty.
3. I and thou, who walk together, will dine together.
4. Anger and chiding, which fright boys, do not procure love.
5. The Sparrow and Magpy, that hopp'd about the house are dead.
6. The Black-bird and Nightingale, that sung so sweetly, are now silent.
7. The cheese and the butter, which are brought to market, are sold.
8. The Mare and Foal, which trod down the corn are put in the pound.
9. The Foot and leg, which are the lower parts of the body, uphold the rest.
10. The Sun and Moon, which are the two great lights, never shine together.

English



English Examples fitted to all the Grammar Rules as they stand in order.

Verbum Personale, &c.

† *Imago.*

Demetrius saved the † picture of *Falsus* drawn by *Protogenes*, not at the request of the *Rhodi-ans*, but because it was an excellent piece. The story is in *Plutarch* in the life of *Demetrius*.

Nominat. Primæ vel secundæ, &c.

1. If I say any thing *thou* deniest it : If I deny *thou* affirmest it. *Thou* only art the man with whom I could never agree.
2. *Thou* only art my Patron, *thou* art my friend always at hand to help me, when others afflict me : I were a wretch indeed, if ever I should forget your kindness.

In

In verbis quorum, &c.

They say that *Eristhion* for neglecting the holy rights of *Venus*, was driven to so great poverty, that he gnawed his own bowels. The story is in the eight book of *Ovid Metamorphosis*.

They report, that *Pausanias* was starved to death because he had received money of *Xerxes* to betray *Sparta*.

It is said of *Eristhenus*, that he was slain of his Mother with hunger, because he had fought ill in a battle.

It is reported of *Alexander* that he oft said, That he ought more to *Aristotle* his Master that taught him Philosophy, than to *Philip* his Father that gave him a Kingdom.

It is reported that the Town of *Bury* is now grown sound, but it was told me yester night that the Pox are still much in the || North-gate-street.

|| *vicus Borealis*

Non semper vox casualis---

1. *Always to play* is the property of one extremely idle.
2. *To find fault* with other mens actions, is far easier than to amend them
3. *To rise betimes* is a thing very grievous to the slothful, but it conduceth much to the health of the body, and the quickness of the wit; for 'tis said the morning is a friend to the Muses.

A.

Aliquando Oratio, &c.

To read good Books much availeth to the mind with good thoughts, and that means to make men wise and virtuous.

Aliquando Adverb. cum gen. &c.

1. Part of the Citizens are such as no good man can converse withal, but 'tis necessary, that he separate himself from the familiarity.
2. Abundance of Tears encompass me while I am amongst them.
3. In every School part of the boys are good, part bad; part Scholars, part Dunces.
4. 'Tis little wisdom to expect a building where Nature has laid no foundation.

Verb. Infinit. Mood. pro Nom. Accus.

1. I am glad that you now begin to forsake your bad company, and to betake yourself to the study of good letters; but it had been better, that you never had wandered from the paths of vertue.
2. They say that your brother spends his time wisely, and lays out his money warily, always looking to that which is to come.

Ver.

Verbum inter duos Nominat. &c.

The delights of a fool are folly and madness, letters to him are a thing of nought, and vertue seems a trifle; his eloquence is cursing, and threatening the dialect of his commands.

The first day of every Month is the Kalends, the fifth is the Nones: except of March, May, July, and October; for in them the seventh is the Nones, and the fifteenth the Ides.

Impersonalia praced. &c.

1. It shameth me of my former negligence, that I am grown up to the stature of a man, and yet am as ignorant as a boy of eight years old.
2. But truly it irketh me of the continual labour and attendance which Letters required.

Nomen multitudinis, &c.

1. A company of offenders, though great, will never make a bad cause good.
2. When two men fall out and fight, for the most part both are* too blame.
3. the common people for the most part are ill judges of controversies.
4. And a multitude in an error are not to be followed.

* to be blamed.

Adjectivum

Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c. A word

1. A Woman beautiful and chaste is a bird.
2. The soft drop of water by oft falling makes hollow the hard stone.

Ad eundem Modum Part. & Pron. &c. can have

1. Hercules himself is not able to resist fighting against him.
2. 'Tis hard to recover lost strength.
3. Our age passeth away like a shadow, is nothing, if compared with Eternity.

Aliquando Oratio supplet. &c.

|| venio.

* coram.

† clam.

|| a base thing.

1. It being heard that the Master || was coming, the boys were silent.
2. To flatter men * before their Faces, and † behind their backs to speak ill of them, is || base.

And note here, that when the word thing is joyned to an Adjective, or may be joyned to it, then you need not write any Latin for thing, but may put the Adjective in the New Gender.

But sometimes the Adjective is put alone, and the Substantive man or men left out, and then you must add one of those Substantives to it, and make it agree therewith; as,

1. The rich are honored, but the poor are despised:
2. The wicked fleeth when none pursueth, but the righteous is bold as a Lion.

3. A

A word is enough to the wife.

Relat. cum Anteced. &c.

O happy boy, who canst remember whatsoever thou readeſt.

But be not proud, nor contemn us, who can have no better memory than Nature as given us.

It is easie for you, who rise betimes to be here at prayers.

I, who came but a little before seven, have stay'd almost an hour expecting you.

Nec unica vox solum, &c.

When I was down, thou didst trample upon me, which was || exceeding foul play. || *valde iniquum*

Nay, thou wouldest not suffer me to rise, lest I should have laid thee where I was, which was the part of a coward.

3. He who was lately my enemy, came yesterday to visit me being sick, which I took very kindly, and hereafter will account him as my friend.

4. Thou comest late, and when thou art here studieſt little, both which are properties of a sluggard, and very hurtful to a Scholar.

5. Yesterday the evening was red, and to day the morning is gray, and the west wind blows gently, which all are good signs of fair weather.

Relat-

Relat. inter duos Anteced. &c.

Nunc cum priore.

1. There is a *place*, which is called the *Market*, in which all kinds of things are be sold.
2. There is a *fish*, which is called an *Oyster*, the most pleasant of all shell-fishes.

Nunc cum posteriore.

1. We have a *City* here in *England*, which men call *L O N D O N*, wherein men all Trades live ; Goldsmiths, Drapers, Taylors, Weavers, Shoo-makers, Carpenters, Joyners, Grocers, Mercers, &c.
2. The *Star*, which is named *Phosphorus*, the same which they call *Hesperus*, as who are *Astrologers*, know very well.
3. Those *delights* are to be avoided, which have been accounted *sins*, of the wisest and best sort of men.
4. The *Actions*, which some call *vertues*, are to be abhorred.

Aliquando Relat. &c.

1. There is no man, but will commend your condition, who live quietly, and safely, when other men are disquieted with necessary business, or unnecessary contention.
2. They strive to disturb our quiet, who never did them any injury.

They

They may hear the cries, and pity the complaints of *us lamenting*.

Quoties nullus Nominat.

Great is the torment sure of *Tantalus*, who being both thirsty and hungry, standeth up to the chin in water, and hath apples hanging just at his mouth, and yet can neither touch water nor apples.

Ye *who are* covetous, are even plagued like *Tantalus*, for when you have store of money lie by you, which can easily afford you meat and drink, you dare not spend it, but still suffer your selves to thirst and be hungry.

We, *who converse* with men, must not expect always to be quiet and safe, but must be liable to || what injuries other men will do us.

|| the injuries which.

I, *who am* called a Scholar, am ashamed to do any thing unworthy of my name.

'Tis no learning, *that does not teach* good manners.

Who would pity thee, when thou sufferest punishment, *who never carest*, either to please thy Parents or profit thy self?

Am not I to be commended, *who rise* at six of the Clock every day, and am at School before seven, and study diligently till eleven, and am seldom guilty of any fault?

Surely thou, *that commendest* thy self much, either livest by bad Neighbours, or else thinkest better of thy self than is fit.

At

At si Nominat. Relat. & Verbo, &c.

1. Let that boy be given to me, *whom* my ry encourages, *whom* commendation lighreth, who being overcome cries Quintil.
2. Death, *which* we fear so much doth break off life, not take it away. The *which* will come again, which will restore us the light, *which* many would refuse, *which* that it brings them back again forgetting Senec. Epist. 36.
3. He is not rich, *whose* mony is encreased, and *whose* flocks are many; but to *whom* a quiet and contented mind given.
4. Give of those things, with *which* thou aboudest, to them || to *whom* there is need. so shalt thou be loved of all, to *whom* liberality is a delight.
5. Why shouldst thou so much admire the happiness of Courtiers, *whose* glory and splendor at the pleasure of their Prince presently fades and vanisbeth
6. Beauty is like a Rose, *which* one and the same day openeth and killeth.
7. That man may think himself to have skill in speaking *whom* Tully pleaseth. Quintil.
8. Milo was a stout wrestler, to *whom* the like was not to be found, in seeing of *whom* the spectators stood amazed.
9. We read Tully, in comparison of *whom* all other Orators are of small account.

|| to whom need

s.

Cum duo Substant. &c.

e. Of between two Substantives is a sign that the latter must be the Genitive case.

1. The Wonders of the World are seven.

1. The Pyramids of Nile.

2. The Tower of Pharus.

3. The Walls of Babylon.

4. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

5. The Sepulchre of Mausolus.

6. The Colossus of the Sun among the Rhodians.

7. The Image of the Olympian Jove.

To which some add the House of Cyrus.

Democritus, when he thought the edge of his mind to be hindred by the sight of his eyes, pull'd them out, that he might the more earnestly consider and find out the causes of natural things.

Sometimes of is left out, and the latter Substantive set first, as my Brothers Book, my Fathers horse; then set the Substantives right, and of between them, as the book of my brother, the horse of my Father, and so the construction will be easie. 2 I

The Master's Rod is a great help to the

2 I
boys diligence,

2 I 2 I
The Rider's Spur makes the Horses feet to move nimbly.

2 I
The Laborers hire is not to be kept back.

2 I 2 I
Maids Children and Batchelors Wives are usually well taught.

Proinde hic Genit. sep. in Adj. &c.

† i. e. of a hu-
many body.

† marinus, a, um

|| rusticus, a, um.

† hybernus, a, um

1. There are four humors (as 'tis said) the † body of man, Phlegm, Choler, Blood and Melancholy.

2. Cato saith, that the Cramp may be cured, if a ringle of † Sea-worm were worn about the finger.

3. My Masters Son is gone to my Father's house, whether also some men || of the Country are gone.

4. In † Winter time men love good food and good chear.

Est etiam ubi in dat. &c.

A good Scholar is a great ornament of [or to] a School, a great comfort, of [or to] Parents, and in progress of time may come a great blessing of [or to] the Commonwealth.

Excipiuntur quæ in eodem casu, &c.

1. Perimele a damsel, having suffered violence and a Rape from Achelous, thrown down headlong of her Father Hippodamas, detesting the wickedness.

2. Medea the daughter of Æeta, being rejected of Jason (whom she had entertained, and taught the way of catching the golden fleece) slew her Sons, Mermer and Pheres, which she had by him.

3. Scipio, as yet a boy, rescued his Father from the encompassed of the enemies in a battle near Trebia a river in * Gallia togata.

* Latin it self.

4. En

Emulation an excellent vertue is most evident in young men.

Adjectivum in Neutro genere, &c.

e. If you have a Substantive come after any of these Adjectives, this, that, much, little, more, less, and the like, you may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, and the Substantive in the Genitive case.

He that hath but a little money, and is content therewith, is far more happy than he that hath much gold and || no || *nihil*, not *nulum*, quiet.

So much money as thou hast, so much credit shalt thou have.

Most men look forward upon the vices of others, and see not *that wallet* which is at their own back.

There came a stranger to us *this Night*, who told us that in the Country where he lives, men do not eat *half the meat* that they do here; that there is *more day* and *less night*, *more cold* and *less heat*.

There is much pleasure to be taken in reading good books, and far more profit, then in spending our time in vain sports.

Ponitur interdum Genit. &c.

† the Church of Paul.

When I was at London I went to † Pauls, || the sign of and in the Church-yard, at || the Bell, all the Bell.

kind of books were to be sold. * John the ser-
I left my * Master's John at the Eagle, I want of my Ma-
an ster.

Examples fitted to the

am afraid lest he should be drunk before he comes home.

|| the third day 3. The || third of the *Kalends* of February was a very black and sad day.

Laus & vituperium rei, &c.

1. Cicero's Parents were of mean condition yet he himself was a man of such eloquence that at Rome he was reckoned among the chief of the Senators.

2. Never was there any man of great learning, which was not first of great diligence, we are not born † Scholars.

† Doctors.

Opus & Usus Ablat. &c.

1. As there is need of Tools for a work to perfect his work, so there is need of diligence in a youth, that intends to be a Scholar.

|| *ferox.*

2. If thou hast a || high mettled horse, hast need of a strong bridle.

† *Tardus.*

3. But if thy horse be † dull, than hast more need of spurs.

Opus autem Adjct. pro necess. &c.

1. There are many things necessary for a Husbandman to till the earth, Plough, Harrows, Oxen, yokes, skill, and labour.

2. So for the adorning of the mind, learning there are also many things necessary; books, a skilful teacher, labour and diligence.

Adject. quæ desiderium, &c.

It behoveth those, that are *desirous* of learning, to be *mindful* of those things which they are taught.

Those, who are *covetous* of riches, for the most part are neither *skilful* of letters, nor *studious* of vertue.

He surely is very *ignorant* of the ordinary course of things, that never looks upon Book, and yet hopes to be a Scholar.

Proud men are very *forgetful* of their own *original*.

I do not doubt, but those that are *rude* of letters, are also very *uncertain* of the paths that lead to vertue.

Adject. Verbalia in ax, &c.

He that is of a *daring* mind is for the most part an *avoider* of strife, and will not fight unless exceedingly provoked.

They that are *capable* of learning, are very || *apt* to retain those things that they || *tenax* read.

3. Time is a *devourer* of things.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

1. *Whosoever* of the boys he was, that behaved himself so clownishly, he shall surely suffer punishment.

2. *Romulus* built Rome, and was the first of all the *Roman Kings*.

3. Study thy lesson or be whipt: choose whether of these two thou wilt.

C 3

4 Virgil

Examples fitted to the

4. *Virgil* was the most Learned of the *Latins* Poets, and *Demosthenes* the most Eloquent of all the *Athenian* Orators.
5. Which of the Poets was that, who by sound of his Harp made wild Beasts and Trees to dance after him?
6. *Tullus Hostilius* was the third of the *Roman* Kings, and *Octavius Caesar* the first of the Emperors.
7. Twenty of the Birds which I care were Sparrows, forty of the Oxen which were drove into the pasture, leaped over into the next close.
8. Which of these books is thine? none of them.
9. Is any man such a fool || to refuse the most precious of metals, when offered to him?

|| i. e. who will refuse.

In alio tamen sensu Ablat. &c.

Thou wert the third after me, Peter fourth after my Brother? after him I believe there will come no body.

In alio Dat.

Tarquin was the last of the *Roman* King but second to none in the pride and greatness of his mind.

Usurantur, autem cum his Præp. &c.

Take heed, some of you, that come after seven of the clock shall be whipped to day. I was first before all.

Thou art the most learned amongst all the Scholars: be thou therefore the most modest, and the most civil among them all.

Interrog. & ejus Reddit.

Who came first to day? I and my Brother. Whose Book is this? William's. To whom shall I give it? To me if you please.

To whom didst thou give my pen? To Thomas. Whose Ink-horn is this? my Brother's. Whom shall I invite to dinner? Thy Father and Mother.

Fallit hæc Regula, &c.

1. * Whose Cartel are these? Melibæus's. † *cujus, a, um.*
 † Whose knife is this? The Butchers.
 † Whose house is this? My Fathers.

Aut per dictionem varia Synt.

1. Were you condemned of negligence or ignorance? Of both. For how much did you buy your knife? For a shilling.
 2. Were you admonished of laziness or dirtiness? I know not, I think of very many things at once.

Fallit denique cum per possess. &c.

1. *Whose horse is this? Ours. Whose dog is this? Mine. Whose Ink-horn is this? Thine. Dost thou not know that which is thine own?*

Compar. & Superlat. &c.

Thou art the *most* loving of all my School-fellows, and my brother is the *most* wicked of all knaves.

Comparat. autem ad duo, &c.

Romulus was the *more* fortunate of the two brothers, and Tarquinius Superbus the *most* wicked of all the seven Roman Kings.

Comparat. cum exponuntur, &c.

1. Learning is better *than* gold, and more precious *than* jewels.
2. Old men are for the most part wiser *than* young.

Adsciscunt & alterum Abl. &c.

By how much *h* you are the *more* learned, by so much be the *more* modest. He is wiser by *much* than you.

Tanto, quanto, &c.

1. He that is the eldest, is far the wisest of all his brethren.
2. Your brother is much younger than you, and yet far a better Scholar.

Adject. quibus commodum, &c.

1. Covetous men are not unlike to them that are sick of the dropsie; the more they drink, the more they desire.
2. Trouble is grievous to a quiet mind, and hurtful to the studies of letters.
3. Be courteous to all men, and an enemy to none, although they be enemies to vertue; for men are not to be hated, but vices.
4. The Scots are Borderers to the English, but very contrary to them in their dispositions and manners.
5. To rise betimes, and eat little, and study much, are very profitable for those that seek after learning.
6. Be pleasant to all, and lowly to thy betters.
7. He is fit for the Office of a Magistrate, whom neither fear nor love can move from the ways of justice.

Quadam ex his quæ similia, &c.

1. Children for the most part are like their Parents, and Servants strive to be like their Masters.
2. They are next neighbours to fools, that

Examples fitted to the

answer before they know what is asked.

3. It is no ways just, that a *Servant*, that is most *faithful* to his *Master*, should be punished for every little miscarriage, which he unwillingly committed.

Communis, alienus, &c.

1. No man is free from the power of death.
2. Diseases and affliction are common to all men.
3. There is none such a stranger to the counsel of a wise mind, but he thinks the paths of vertue to be more safe than the broad ways that lead to vice and wickedness.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

† ad.

Thou art so earnest † in the studies of good letters, and so useful to thy Schoolfellows, that thou seemest as it were born to Crown of Laurel.

Verbalia in bilis, &c.

1. Thou, who followest the same studies with me, art to be loved of me exceedingly.
2. Some mens hearts are so stout, that they are to be pierced with no affliction.

Magnitudinis mensura, &c.

- My book is two inches thick.
 Our form is four ells long.
 The shadow of my body in the morning is many † yards long, when at noon 'tis not more than one.

† A Yard was no Roman measure, and so there ulna instead of it.

no proper Latin word for it; here you may use

Interdum in Ablat.

- The School is thirty foot long, but wide not above ten. My † waste is a * yard † about.

† corporis medium.

Interdum in Genit.

* tres pedes.

† in circuitu

- That walk is well to be liked in a Garden, that is eighteen foot broad, and a hundred and fifty long.

crassius.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

1. Childhood is full of folly.
2. He is stored with riches that is contented.
3. None is usually so void of wisdom, as he that thinks himself most wise.
4. He is not always rich that hath bags full of money; but he that seems to himself to have enough, and knows how to use that which he hath.
5. I had rather, when I study, that my stomach should be empty of meat; for when the belly is full of meat, it usually sends

sends up vapours into the head, which cloud the understanding.

6. In Summer time the Bees return to the hives, having their bladders full of honey and their thighs laden with thyme.

Nomina diversificatis Ablat. &c.

† *alius.*

1. Thou art † *altered* from that which thou wert formerly; who before wert exceeding negligent, and now art over diligent.
2. The Lad, which thou so condemnest, altogether *diverse* from his Brother, who of all two footed Creatures is the most knave.

Nonnunquam etiam Dat. &c.

That thing which thou speakest is altogether *diverse* from that which we were talking of.

Adj. regunt Ablat. signif.

1. Scholars for the most part are *pale* with study, except those, who spend more time in celebrating the Orgies of Bacchus than in courting the Muses.
2. So much are men given to intemperance that though their backs are *crooked* with old age, yet their faces are still *red* with wine.
3. Some men are *pale* with anger, others are red. My face is *black* and *blew* with the blow which thou gavest me.

Form

Forma vel modus rei, &c.

1. He is a *Scholar* only in *name*, that cometh to School and learneth nothing.
2. The Africans think *women* of the *blackest* colour to be the most beautiful.
3. Although the *faces* of the Africans be of a *sooty blackness*, yet their teeth are of a *snowy whiteness*.

Dignus, indignus, &c.

1. That man is *worthy* of *praise*, who is *contented* with a *little*: but sure he is || blind, that prefers gold before *vertue*.
2. A man *endowed* with *vertue*, is *worthy* of || diseased in his eyes.
all *honour*; and he is *unworthy* of *life*, that does not reverence such a one.

Horum nonnulla, &c.

Come thou excellent man *worthy* of thy great *Progenitors*, take now a work upon thee *worthy* of thy *pains*.

Mei, tui, sui, &c.

1. I love thee so well that part of thee seems to be shut up in my body.
2. Keep † my *Picture* with thee.

† i. e. The *Picture* which is made like me

Mens

Meus, tuus, &c.

Thy fine horses, thy heaps of gold and silver will not give any ease to thy sick body, nor secure thee from the stroke of death.

Nostrum & vestrum, &c.

1. *None of you looks after his lesson.*
2. *The best of us is bad enough.*
3. *The youngest of us is the best Scholar, and the eldest has the most riches; let not that seem a wonder to any of you.*

Hæc possessiva meus, tuus, suus, &c.

1. *Thou doth this of thy own mind: others when they are admonished, cease to be evil; but thy sin alone cannot be amended.*
2. *In the memory of us all there were houses standing, where there now grows corn.*
3. *The repeating of us two will shew whether is the better Scholar.*
4. *It is agreeable to few of your phrases, that no body can say.*
5. *I say 'twas by my means alone, that we said our lesson so well to day.*
6. *Every one is greedy of his own praise, when as no body reads the verses of me, fearing to recte them.*

Sui

Cui & suis reciproca sunt, &c.

1. He doth well to *himself*, that doth well to *his* friend. He loves *himself*. He pleaseth *himself*.
2. Every creature loves *its own* off-spring. The hen broods *her* chickens. The cow licks and suckles *her* calf.

Aut annexa per copulam.

1. My Master desires, if you love *him*, that you would come to *him* and take care of *his* Son.
2. My Father sent me to my Master, that I should ask *him*, that he would come and dine with *him* to day.

Ipse ex pronominiibus, &c.

That *very* man, which is so much thy friend is my greatest enemy: *I my self* have heard it, and *thou thy self* hast seen it.

Idem etiam omnibus personis.

I the *same* man did it. *Thou the very same* man saidst it. The *same* love joyns friends, and keeps them joyned.

Hac demonstrativa, &c.

I choose *this with me*, rather than *that with thee*; but I had rather have *that, which* lies yonder, than them both.

Hic

Hic & ille cum ad duo, &c.

Theophrastus and Demosthenes are said to have stood speechless at the beginning of their Orations; this, when he was to have spoke before King Philip, that when he was to have made a speech in the Areopagus.

Verba Substantiva, &c.

Thou art called Peter. Caesar is our King. Pompey is saluted General, and is accounted the wisest Captain of all the Romans.

Denique omne fere, &c.

I said my Lesson first this day. Study silently, learn diligently. Thou sleepest with thy face upward. Thou goest up right,

Infinitum quoque, &c.

Thou studiest to seem learned; but I had rather be a Scholar indeed, than to be accounted so. I am glad that you are returned safe.

Quamvis in his postremis, &c.

I am not at leisure to be sick. It is not lawful for me to be a disssembler, and yet unless I be I cannot live.

Sum

Sum Genit. postulat. &c.

This Book is my Brothers. Why standest thou here? thou art not of our Form.

It is not the part of a well mannered Scholar to wander about the School.

It is the part of Kings to defend the Laws, and the duty of || Subjects to defend their Kings.

|| *Civis.*

Excipiuntur hi naminat. &c.

1. It is thy turn to parse to day; it is my part to have a care, that I construe well.

2. It belongs not to me to look to thy lesson.

3. It is our part, while we study to speak low, and to speak out when we repeat to our Master.

At hic subintelligi videtur, &c.

It is your duty to obey your Parents, to give his due to every man: to live justly, chastly, and honestly.

Verba aestimandi, &c.

1. Thou esteemest play more than learning; but I account very much of learning, and think it of more worth than Gold.

2. One eye-witness is of more value than ten eared ones.

3. We

Examples fitted to the

- 3 We esteem thy friendship at naught, who art of such an unconstant mind, that thou lovest the same man, and hatest him at the same moment.
4. Perhaps you little regard what shall become of me; but I have ever made very much reckning of you.

Æstimo vel Genit. vel Ablat. &c.

I esteem thee much, because thou art a good Scholar. He that cares not for me, do not esteem him this.

Flocci, Nanci, Nihil, &c.

I do not weigh thy threatning a rush. I do not care a straw for all thy spite. Do what thou wilt, I care not this.

Singularia sunt ista, &c.

I desire you would take in good part that which I have said; for you know I am your friend, and very much desire your good.

Verba accusandi, &c.

1. I admonished thee of thy negligence, and now thou art to be accused of too much diligence.
2. I condemn thee for thy pride, though for this time I absolve thee of thy fault.

Ver.

Vertitur hic Ablat. aliquando, &c.

If thou condemnest me of Ignorance, I will condemn thee of the same fault. I thought thee to be admonished of the same crime.

Uterque, nullus, alius, aumbo, &c.

Is he accused of theft? or murder? or of both? Of neither: but condemned of very many things at once.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, &c.

1. What dost thou meddle with other mens business, when thou hast enough to do of thine own?
2. He that pitieth not the poor, is very unworthy to be rich.
3. Great minds are very easie to compassionate the afflicted.

At *misereor* & *miseresco*, &c. for this there ought to be no example, see *Vossius Contractus. pag. 144.*

Reminiscor, obliviscor &c.

Thou art a good boy, who rememberest thy break-fast and forgettest thy book; remember this hereafter.

Potior aut Genit. aut Ablat.

1. Every one does not enjoy that thing he wishes for.

2. In

Examples fitted to the

2. In the War between Pompey and Caesar, Caesar enjoyed the victory, and the spoils of his enemies Tents.

Omnia verba Acquisitive, &c.

1. Every man seeks to get riches for himself, but no body *looks* to the publick good.
2. The net is not laid for the Hawk and Puttock, which do mischief, but for the Partridge and Pheasant † which are good to eat.
3. He is wise to all other men, and only a fool to himself.
4. We are not born only for our selves, our Country challenges part, our Friends part, our Parents part.

¶ consulo.

† qui sunt esui.

Imprimis verba significantia, &c.

1. He will do all that he can, that he may
* injure me
2. A good man desires to profit all, and hurts no body willingly.

* incommodo.

Ex quibus quadam, &c.

It conduceth much to the education of a youth, that he hath a skilful Teacher, who always lies hard at his work, and studies wholly this one thing, that his Scholar may be learned.

Verba

Verba comparandi regunt Dat. &c.

He is equal to his Father both in riches and learning, and yet dares not compare himself to you.

Interdum Ablat. cum Præ.

Compare Virgil and Mantum, and see which is the better Poet. I dare not compare my self with thee.

Aliquando Accusat. &c.

Hesiod, if he be compared to Homer, is no body.

Verba dandi & reddendi.

1. He that giveth to the Poor lendeth to the Lord.
2. Thou canst never give enough to an ungrateful and greedy man.

Hæc variam habent constructionem.

1. I bestow this book on thee, bestow thou an hour, every day in reading of it.
2. Thy brother imparts much health to thee, but likes not thy letters, because thou dost so often make blots on thy paper.
3. The Stable-groom hath saddled your horse, but I will not counsel you to go the

Examples fitted to the

the journey which you appointed ; as
counsel of your Father.

4. It is the part of every one to look to his own health.
5. He hath ill determined that thing against me.
6. My Brother is very sick, I am much afraid of him.
7. I fear my Master very much when he is angry.

Verba promittendi ac solvendi, &c.

Thou didst promise me a pen. I will pay thee the ink which I owe thee, when I shall be able.

Verba imperandi, &c.

He commands his money that spends it as need requires ; but if a man dares not touch his full bags, his money commands him.

Dicimus tempero, moderor, &c,

1. Many a man can rule his horse, that cannot rule his Wife ; and many a one can order his wife that cannot govern himself.
2. We refer this matter to you, whether you will give us leave to play.
3. Give these letters to the carrier, which are dated to thy Brother.

I sent Letters to thee the last week, and wonder that thou hast not wrote to me these two years; when you write give your Letters to this bearer.

Verba fidendi Dativum regunt, &c.

No man will be willing to trust him again, that hath once deceived him.

It is easie cheating him that will believe every body.

Verba obsequendi & repugnandi.

We ought to obey those, to whom God has given power to command us.

Resist the beginnings of anger, and yield not to the first motions thereof.

At ex his quædam, &c.

This was added to my other misfortunes, that when I was in a good condition, I could not think my self so.

It is manifest to all, that there is no agreement between him and his brother.

The savage Lions agree among themselves why then should not men?

There is difference between the *Jacanas* and the *Monkey*; the one has a tail and the other has none.

If thou canst, contend with me; but 'tis madness to strive against three together, when *Hercules* himself can do nothing against two.

Verba

Verba minandi & irascendi.

My Father *threatned* me sore, but I hope will not be *long angry with me* ; for he easily appeased that is angry unwilling

Sum Cum compositis , &c.

1. A good Scholar is an ornament to School : He *hinders none* , but *profits* many of those that are not so learned as himself.
2. When the Master is *present* among Scholars, they study diligently, but when he is absent, they do what boys || use to do.

|| *Seles, not utor.*

Dativum, postulant verba composita, &c. Cum præ, ad.

† *ingenium. i.*

1. Thou *excellest* thy Schoolfellows in learning, add to thy † natural parts, diligence and I do not fear but thou wilt answer the hopes of all men concerning thee.

Con.

2. It *conduceth* much to the making of a Scholar, that he often meditate of those things which he hath been taught.

Sub.

3. Summer *succeeds* the Spring , Autumn Summer, Winter Autumn ; in Summer men love to be under a cool shade , in Winter under a warm roof.

Ante.

4. Study to *excel* all other in learning , for that is it which wise men set before gold who had rather go before others in the

virtues

vertues of the mind, than in the multitude of riches.

Post.

Money is to be set after [i. e. to be esteemed less than] a good name. Wise men make less reckoning of their present quiet, than their future safety.

Ob.

Object poverty to no man, nor oppose any whom thou knowest to be stronger than thy self, nor obtrude thy self into the familiarity of thy betters.

In.

Death hangeth over the head of every man; how ought men therefore || to be || *in vigils*, diligent in the studies of honest virtue? that it may appear they have lived, and not been unprofitable burthens of the Earth.

Inter.

Mingle sometimes recreations with thy studies, be oft present in the company of good men, so shalt thou learn those things which are good.

Pauca ex his mutant Dat. &c.

One Scholar excelleth another in learning. This boy goes before all in wickedness; I forbid thee any more society with him.

Est pro habeo, &c.

I have need of pen and ink, to write down that which my Master told me, for I have but a bad memory.

D

Hujc

*Examples fitted to the.**Huic confine est suppetit, &c.*

He is not poor who hath plenty of things. I have no Book of my own, I have the use of all my Brothers.

Sum cum multis aliis, &c.

1. Civil War is a destruction to a Commonwealth,
2. A good and wise King is a guard to Kingdom.

Est ubi hic Dativus tibi, &c.

1. Do this business for me, and when occasion serves I will do as great a man for thee.
2. Do not fear this bragging Thraso, shall see I'll beat him at his own weapon.

Verba transitiva, &c.

1. Avoid strife, flee anger, abandon love vertue, and follow after peace.
2. The Huntsman cheers on the dogs, they may hunt the hare.

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

1. It is hard to go the rugged way of vertue.
2. He liveth a long life that livereth.
3. Thou that hast a good Master servest intollerable service.

Hunc Accusativum mutant Autores, &c.

1. More men go in the broad way, which leads to destruction, than the narrow one, which leads to rest and happiness.
2. It is possible that a man may live a long life, and yet die a sudden death.

Suntque figurate Accusat. &c.

1. There are some that counterfeit themselves Saints, and live Devils.
2. It is a sign that man has a stinking breath that smells always of Spices.
3. He lives a Cynick, stinks of dirt, and yet wheresoever he goes cracks of his riches.

Verba rogandi, &c.

1. Will any man, when his Son asks him bread, give him a stone? or when he asks him a fish, give him a Scorpion?
2. I will teach thee better manners: thou passest by the Alderman, and never puttest off thy hat.
3. Put on thy shoes and get thee gone.

Rogandi verba interdum, &c.

1. We will ask leave of our Master, so shall we be safe from all danger.
2. Ask this of any of thy School-fellows, whether he hath not strictly commanded, that no body should be absent from Church without his leave.

Examples fitted to the

Vestiendi Verba interdum mutant, &c.

1. Put on thy coat. I put on my gloves. Put off thy hat; here comes the Alderman.
2. Put on thy shoes quickly, 'tis time to go.

Quodvis verbum admittit.

He that is drunk with wine, is fit to do all things with madness, to strike his Sister with his sword, and in a rage to kill his Mother.

Ablat. causæ & modi actionis, &c.

1. I went yesterday to see thy Brother, and he entertained me with wonderful courtesy; and through too much kindness would not let me return that night.

Quibuslibet verbis adjicitur, &c.

1. I saw a horse yesterday that cost threescore pounds.
2. If your horse cost but five pounds he was bought cheap; for every lame Jade now a days is sold for fifty shillings.

Vili, pauli, minimo, &c.

1. The war with Spain hath made Sack to be sold at a grate rate with Englishmen.
2. The things which nature requires, may be bought for a little.

Exci.

Excipiuntur Hi Genitivi, &c.

1. Those things are usually more esteem-
ed which are *bought* for *more*.
2. For *how much* will you *sell* this Horse?
Not for *less* than he cost me, || The war-
rant you.

|| you may be
sure.

pro certo habeas.

Sin addantur Substant. &c.

1. Away with that workman which *works*
for *more wages*, and yet doth less work
than any other man.
2. * He is not like to thrive that *sells* for
less price than he buyeth.

† He doth not
easily grow
rich.

Valeo etiam interdum cum Accus. &c.

This piece of Gold is *worth* twenty pounds:
that which thou hast in thy hand is
scarce *worth* ten shillings.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

He that *abounds* with *money*, for the most
part *wants* *wisdom*; preposterous care
to *fill* the bags with *silver*, and empty
the mind of all *goodness*.

Ex quibus quedam in Genit. &c.

1. *Aeneas* and his *Companions* upon the sea
shore *fill'd* themselves with *old wine* and
fat venison; neither did they need a *Table*

|| was instead
of.

and cloth, for the grassy ground || served
for both.

2. How canst thou think me to be able to
want thee so long? I cannot make any
one besides thee *partaker of my thoughts,*
nor indeed *was I ever satisfied with thy*
company.

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

1. They that would get learning, let them
do their duty diligently, as well when the
Master is absent as when he is pre-
sent.
2. He that will *enjoy the pleasure of eating*
the nut, must take the pains to break
the shell. *Use diligence, that it may ap-*
pear thou art not so slack * as to need
spurs.
3. See how all things † are *glad at the*
coming of the Spring; the Birds chirp,
the meadows laugh, and the Lambs
play upon the banks of the murmuring
Rivers.
4. He † *changes gold for brass,* that gets a
little unjust gain, and * parts with his
integrity and justice.
5. Away with thee that desirest to be in a-
nother form, when the Master scarce
† *thinketh thee worthy of that place where*
thou art.
6. || *Rejoyce in good things and leave off tri-*
fles, so shalt thou be *numbred in the society*
of good men, and I will always * *make*
thee of my *Counsel.*

* that thou
maist need.

† *lator.*

† *muto;*
* *i. e. loseth*
amitto.

† *dignor.*

|| *gaudeo.*

* *communico.*

Pro.

Prosequor Te amore, &c.

love, praise, and honour that Magistrate very much, that *cheers up men doing well, * or incourages. and afflicts and punishes evil doers.

Mereor cum adverbis bene, male, &c.

He deserves well of the Commonwealth, that administers Justice without partiality; that protects the weak and poor, and punisheth sturdy and obstinate Offenders.

Quadam accipienda, &c.

I have heard of many, that France is not far distant from England, and was formerly joyn'd to it by a † neck of Land, † Isthmus. which Neptune thrust by with his Trident.

He takes away my book from me.

Vertitur hic Ablat. aliquando in Dat. &c.

It is good to abstain from those things which too much please us: let us depart therefore from the flatteries of pleasures.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis, &c.

Think it a shame to be exceeded in learning by them whom thou exceedest, as well in learning as || in natural parts. || ingenium.

Examples fitted to the
Quibuslibet verbis additur Ablativus, &c.

- † It being heard 1. The news † being heard, that the King was come, the bells rang, and all the people shouted for joy.
2. The Cat sleeping, the Mice dance; the Master being absent, the Boys play.
- ‖ adhibitus. 3. Diligence ‖ being used, the most hard things may be overcome.

Verbis quibusdam additur Ablat. &c.

- * red in his hair.
- † black in his beard.
1. It is an easier thing to be sick in body than in mind.
2. He is commonly noted to be a knave, whose * head is read, and † beard black.

Et Poetice Accusat. &c.

‖ inco. The hedge having its Willow flowers fed upon by the Sicilian Bees, with their buzzing off perswade the Traveller ‖ to fall asleep, 1. Virg. Ecclog. v. 54, 55.

Quaedam tamen efferuntur in gign. &c.

- * impedio vel vito.
1. I am troubled in mind, because I must go to School to day.
2. Thou dost foolishly, who tormentest thy mind about those things which thou canst not * help.

Eidem Verbo diversi casus, &c.

† crassus & deformis. He gave me a box on the ear, with his † clutrer fist, yea, and that too in the presence of my Master.

Passivus

Passivis additur Ablativus, &c.

e. Whensoever you find of after a Verb passive you must write in Latin *ab* or a *for* of, and put the word following in the Ablative case, or leave out the Preposition, and put it in the Dative; but at no hand you must think, that of is there the sign of the Genitive case.

He is praised of all men, whosoever spends the time of his Childhood in honest studies; for when he comes to be a man, his learning may be an ornament to himself, and an example to others.

Et interdum Dativus.

Good things are desired of good men: Learning is diligently sought but of a few. Riches and pleasures are beloved of all.

Quorum participia frequentius, &c.

i. This rumor being heard of me, I presently betook my self to London, where I soon found, that all is not true that is reported of malicious men.

Ceteri Casus manent in passivis qui fuerunt, &c.

i. Thou behavest thy self so unhandsome, ly, that thou art accounted as a laughing stock of all men.

D 5

2 Thou

2. Thou shalt be taught better manners, or deprived of thy office.

Vapulo, venio, liceo, &c.

1. Learning is prized by many at a low rate, and yet good books by those that have them are sold dear.
2. Boldness both can do, and is esteemed much by the most, but modesty and bashfulness are beaten and banished by them out of the World.

Quibusdam tum verbis tum adjectivis, &c.

4. He whom it troubles to study will scarce ever be a Scholar.
2. He, that is hardy to endure strokes, will hardly be amended by punishment.

Note here, that if the English of the infinitive Mood follows *am, art, is, are, was, wert, were, or the like*, then you must not make it by the infinitive Mood, but by the participle, as *I am, to go, Iturus sum; Thou art to be taught, Tu es docendus.*

Examples of this kind.

1. I am to build a house, but first a foundation is to be laid.
2. To morrow the Gardiner is to come into my Garden, and first the ground is to be digg'd, and then flowers are to be planted.
3. My Master is to dine with my Father to day, and there are more guests to be invited.

Note besides, that if the English of the Infinitive

nitiv

active Mood follows a verb, that implieth motion, than also you must not make it by the infinitive Mood; but either by the first Supine, as I go to see, eo visum; or by the subjunctive Mood, as eo ut videam; or the participle in rus, as eo visurus; or by the Gerund in di, as eo causâ videndi; or by the Gerund in dum, as eo ad videndum.

We will omit any further Examples of this kind, till we come to the Rule of the first Supine, Prius Supinum, &c.

Note thirdly, that if the English of the infinitive Mood follows || a Noun Substantive, 'tis to be made rather by the Gerund in di, as

1. It is time to go to School, we have no leisure at all to play.

2. I would fain have wrote to you; but there was no opportunity to send a Letter.

3. A strange desire to have my Book possist by my Brother: * I would fain have denied † him; but he asked so earnestly, that there was no power in me to resist him.

After some words, which the English of the Infinitive Mood follow you must neither use the infinitive Mood, nor the Gerund in di; but either the Relative qui, or the Conjunction ut, with the subjunctive Mood: as

1. There is no man so mad, † as to refuse gold, when it is offered him.

2. There are few such fools as to think learning can be got unless they take pains.

|| Such as desire, cause, time, favour, leisure, occasion, hope, opportunity, measure, way, satisfaction, power, leave, purpose, rule, art, love, place, or the like.

* vehementer volo.

† to him.

* that he will refuse, or who will refuse.

Sometimes ut cannot be used, but only qui.

1. We took a great deal of pains and * beat a great deal of ground, and when we found

* lustra.

found

† which should
pursue her.

* cogor.

† no wiser than
I went.

¶ wh; should
teach me.

* that he might
learn.

† customs or
manners.

¶ is good for
wheat to be
sown on.

found a Hare, we had no dogs † to run
after her.

2. I went to School to day, but * was fain
to return † as wise as I went; for there
was no body || to teach me.

Sometimes qui cannot be used, but only ut: as

My Brother lived three years in France * to
learn the † fashions of that Country.

*Sometimes the English of the infinitive
Mood, though of the Active voice, must
be made by the participle in dus, and
put with the Substantives following
in the Dative case; as*

1. This piece of ground || is to sow wheat on.
2. This is better to plant Olives upon.

*Sometimes the English of the infinitive
Mood is to be made by the Dative case
of its verbal: as*

While the Corn stands in the field, the stalk
and the ear grow together; but by thre-
shing they are separated, and the grain is
to eat, and the straw to burn.

Ponuntur interdum figurate, &c.

1. He made us afraid with new accusations
but they were all false.
2. Is it fit, that these abominable things
should be done?

Gerundia sive Gerundivæ voces, &c.

1. If thou hast a mind to have learning, thou
must use the time of thy youth to get it.

Et

Et Supina.

2. I go every day to School to get learning, and yet methinks I know as little as I did two years ago.

Gerundia in di pendent a quib. tum
Substantivis.

1. There is a natural inclination in every one to love those that do good to him, and to hate those that offend and trouble him.
2. At eleven of the clock it will be time to dine, and at one to return again to School, unless we have leave to play.

Tum Adjectivis.

1. Men ignorant to speak are for the most part most desirous to shew their skill.
2. My Brother is to make a journey, and though never so much † unaccustomed to † *inexpertus*. sail is resolved to go in a Ship.

Interdum non inveniuste, &c.

I had a desire yesterday to see the new Gardens, where a friend had got me leave to take apples, or pears, or plums, or what I would.

Gerundia in do pendent ab his prepositis.
a, ab, abs, &c.

1. By punishment men are deterred from doing evil; yet greater love is gotten to the

*Examples fitted to the**the Prince by pardoning than punishing.*

2. He that is accused thinks of defending himself.
3. The glory of excelling others in learning is joyned with the labour of studying hard ; and for studying thou maist expect that as a reward.

Ponuntur & absque prapof.

1. There is no story but may be spoiled by ill telling.
2. I cannot say, and yet am weary with studying.
3. Surely it is not truly said, that all things are overcome by labouring.

Gerundia in dum pendent, &c.

1. Be attentive while you study, you are apt to learn ; do not lose the precious time of your youth before you be taught.
2. You must be punished, I cannot receive a gift to acquit you.
3. Pompey fled to the King of Egypt for to save himself ; but before he came at him was slain by Septimius a Roman Sou'dier.

Cum significatur necessitas, &c.

1. He must study, that intends to learn.
2. He must fight, that desires to overcome.
3. Thou must come sooner if thou wilt be a prayers.

Ver.

Vertuntur Gerundi voces, &c.

1. By reading Books thou shalt become learned.
2. The Bees being moved with a natural desire of making honey, do flie about the fields and gather it from the flowers.
3. In gathering honey the Bees spend much labour, and the Drones take great pleasure in eating it.
4. Those men, who are bad themselves, are for the most part very ready to accuse others.

Prius Supinum act. significat, &c.

1. Where is thy Brother? He is gone *a*
1 fishing. Where is thy Uncle? He is *1 to fish.*
gone *a* 2 hunting. Who is me, here is *a* 2 to hunt.
man 3 came to speak with them. *3 who came.*

Illa vero do veniam, &c.

2. Chremes in Terence gave his Daughter Philomena to be married to Pamphilus, Simon's Son.
3. My Brothers Father in Law died || three || *nudiustertius.*
days ago, and gave his land to be sold, that payment may be made of his debts.
4. The Master is hired to teach boys, and the Scholars go to School to hear him teaching, not to be beaten.

The two next Rules we take no notice of, because in them there seems to be a mistake. for sure datum iri is the infinitive Mood passive of do?

do; and actum est, and itum est, are the Praterperfect tenses of agitur, and itur: and conducor vapulatum is of the same nature with do venum, and so needs no Rule by it self.

Posterius Supinum passive signif.

1. It is a wonderful thing to be seen with what art the Bees make their combs: to imitate such curious art is a thing hard to be done even of men.
2. It is hard to be believed with what labour the little Pismire provides against the unkindness of Winter.
3. Oft-times, that which is honest to be done, is unseemly to be spoken.

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

1. The provident husbandman in the time of Summer layes up corn, wherewith he may be fed in the Winter.
2. Thou mayest sleep in the night, but in the day thou must labour.

Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.

1. The Master hath been three whole dayes absent from School, and then the Boys get much good † I warrant you?
2. Art thou not ashamed? thou hast learned Virgil these ten months, and yet art not able readily to construe thee lines.

† *procul dubio.*

Interdum in Ablat.

1. Come, come, you may stay with me here

here *this night*; I have good Apples and plenty of Cheese.

2. He that is married, may perhaps be happy *one day*.

Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus, &c.

1. Farewel, dear George, *within a few days* I will see thee again. I do not sit up till late at night, yet if thou comest in the night, I will rise out of bed, & let thee in.

2. I am about *thirteen years old*, and have studied *three years*. Thy brother is of *that age*, who hath not gone to School above *two years*; *At the third of the Kalends of March*, we both || shall be bound Apprentices.

3. I promised to lend thee my horse for a *Master*, that we *week*; but things fall out so, that I cannot *may learn his* lend thee him for *more than three days*. Art[or Trade.]

|| we shall be given to some

Spatium loci in Accusat.

1. *Thetford* is distant from hence *ten miles* I went not * a foot out of the way.

* one foot.

2. In *Bury* there are two Churches in one Church-yard, not *many paces* distant the one from the other.

3. The Army is *four days march off* London.

Nomina Appellativa, & Nomina Majorum locorum, &c.

By *Majora loca* understand names of Countries.

1. We must be diligent and studious at *School*, grave and devout at † *Church*; but † *in the Church* in the fields we may play.

2. In-

2. In *France* they neither prick as they sing, nor write as they speak, nor speak as they think.
3. In *England* there are more pretended Saints than true honest men. You may go through *Italy* into *Greece*.

Omne verbum admittit, G. proprii nominis, &c.

By *proprium nomen* understand the proper name of a Town or City.

|| The Country
pleaseth me.

1. At *Bury* || I like the Country; and in the Country I like *Bury*.
2. At *London* you may buy any thing, boots, shoos, stockings, breeches, &c.

Humi, domi, militiae, belli, &c.

1. To lie on the ground is not healthful for the body.
2. To live always at home is not advantageous to a young man.
3. Some men spend all their time in War, and sustain their life by the death of others.

Domi non alios secum, &c.

Stay thou at my house this night, and I promise thee to stay two at thine; although I do not love to lie at another mans house.

Verum si proprium loci, &c.

1. *Tully* studied many years at *Athens*, *Horace* lived sometimes at *Tybur*, sometimes at *Rome*.

2. *Æn.* as

Aeneas would not stay with *Dido* at *Carthage* when he was commanded by *Jupiter* to go away.

Sic utimur rure.

In Winter time 'tis good to live in the City; but in Summer time it is far more pleasant to be in the Country.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, in Accus. &c.

If thou wilt be a Scholar thou must go to *Cambridge* or *Oxford*; but if thou wilt be a merchant † get thee to *London*. † go thou.

Ad hunc modum utimur rus & domus.

must go into the Country to morrow morning, but I will return home within a few days. My father came home yesterday.

Verbis significantibus motum à loco, &c.

those that come from *York* * use to go to * art wont: *London* by *Newark*. My Brothers ere long will return from *Cambridge*.

Ad eundem modum usurpantur domus & rus.

My Brother and I returned out of the Country yesterday. We came from home at six of the clock, and yet we could not get || attingo. to Bury before nine.

Haec tria impersonalia interest, refert, & est quibuscumque Genitivis, &c.

concerns a Captain to afford himself a good example to his Souldiers: and it is

|| civis.

Examples fitted to the

is of much damage for || Subjects, if the Prince that governs them be good himself; as well as descended of noble Ancestors.

Præter hos Ablat. meâ, tuâ, suâ, &c.

Whom I pray doth it concern whether you be a Scholar? doth it concern you or your Master? you know well enough it is nothing to me.

Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

1. *It is of great concern to live in the company of good men.*
2. *Yesterday a Country-man, as he came to Town found a watch, and hearing who was the Owner of it, he restored it to him, and received of him ten Shillings as a reward. Of so great a concern it is to be honest.*
3. *It little concerns you whether your fellow will study or no? but it will much belong to your praise, if while they study you do your duty.*

In Dativ. feruntur, &c.

1. *I am not at leisure to listen to thy trifles; thou maist go whither thou wilt; such a friend as thou art can neither do a man good nor harm.*
2. *It grieveth me, that thou art such a † lazy pack: but I am resolved, unless thou mendest thy manners, to deal otherwise with thee. Do not think that you may do what you list.*

† lazy boy.

Hac Impersonalia Accusandi casum, &c.

* Boys *delight* to be among Boys ; but * *It delights* oft-times it becomes them not to be where boys.
they *delight* to be.

† We *must all be* || doing of something ; † *It becometh us* it is a disgrace for us to sit still and do || to do.
nothing.

Hic vero attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.
belongs to all that will learn, to be diligent. As for me I will not neglect my duty, let the event be what it will.

Hic Impers. subjc. Ac. cum Genit.

The time will come when it will repent thee of thy folly, and shame thee of thy ignorant old age.

Truly I pity thee very much, and thy negligence grieveth me.

Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant, &c.

All things do not delight all men.

Childish things become Children.

No man pitieth himself whilst he is enjoying his unlawful pleasure ; because he then sees not whither it leads him.

These things might shame thee, but that thy face is made of brass.

Cepit, incipit, desinit, debet, &c.

It is wont to irk boys of the least labour, but it ought rather to shame them of their negligence, for it is not possible to come

Examples of the

to the perfection of learning, but by the difficult paths that lead thither.

Verbum Impersonale, passivæ vocis, &c.

† It is studied of the Scholars. † The Scholars study diligently, but more earnestly. They came betimes therefore they should go home betimes.

Qui quidem casus, &c.

Let us go, said Cæsar, when he passed on the Rubicon, whither the tokens of the gods, and the injustice of our Enemies calls us; the Die is cast. See Suetonius the Life of Julius Cæsar.

Verbum Impersonale pac. vocis pro singulari personis, &c.

* It is studied of me, &c.

* I study, thou studieth, he studieth, study, ye study, they study.

Participia regunt casus, &c.

We doing our duty shall have praise, while others, abusing their time, shall be punished. Whom if thou followest, thou wilt be condemned of all wise men.

Quamvis in his, i. e. in participiis passivis usitator est Dativus.

1. My Master to day, is to be asked of me whether he will give us leave to play.
2. Pish, 'tis a thing never heard of any body that boys should play on Fridays.

Participiorum voces, cum sunt nomina Gen. postulant.

1. He that is unskilful at his Book, is oft times good at his * weapon. * arma;
2. I was always † a great lover of Musick, † amantissimus. and yet never could become skilful in the art of singing.

Exosus, perosus, pertosus, active, &c.

1. Idle boys, for the most part hate their Teachers, because they deprive them of their pleasures.
2. And to pay like for like, Masters are as weary of such Scholars.

Exosus & perosus cum dandi, &c.

1. The Scots are exceedingly hated of the Northumberland men, their neighbours.
2. King-killers are hated of God and all holy men,

Natus, prognatus, satus, &c.

1. Happy we, whose King is the Son of Nobles, and begotten of that Prince, whose vertues shined as bright as the Sun, and the glory of whose Name shall live to all generations.

En & ecce demonstrandi, &c.

1. See the pen which I have made for thee.
2. Look on the Horse which my Father bought yesterday, how stately he trot.

En^s

En & ecce exprobranti soli, &c.

See this sloven ; look on his dirty hands,
behold his unwashed face, his uncombed
head, his greasie doublet.

Quadam Adverbia, &c.

Loci.

1. I wonder *whither in the World* my Brother is gone ; I can find him *no where*.
2. We are come to *that violence* of contending, that we can by no means agree.

Temporis.

† *sapio.*

1. Yesterday I was to have made verses but *at that time* I could think of nothing that † favoured of the Muses.
2. *The day before the Kalends of March* I hope I shall see my Father.

Quantitatis.

1. Many think they have *learning enough*, if they can but read.
2. There oft-times lies hid *abundance of wickedness* under the shew of piety ; but yet sure there is *little piety*, where there is not so much as the shew.
3. Thou hast drank *enough of wine*, if thou hast drunk a little.

Instar & quiparationem aut similitudinem, &c.

The King has built a house *as big as a Town*.
Tully is *as good as all the Orators besides*.
Hic

Hic opponitur interdum præpositio ad.

The Oak-tree from a little Acron grows up to such a bigness, that out of it are cut the Pillars that uphold great Palaces.

Quædam Dativum admittunt nominum. &c.

Why dost thou stand next the Captain, who didst lose thy place yesterday? I ought to stand nearer him than you. Well I'll pay you your due, If I meet you. He liveth unprofitably to himself, that doth not good also to others.

Sunt quæ Accusandi casum exigunt, &c.

The Scots are next England on the North side, but the English had rather live nearer other men.

It is an ill saying, The nearer the Church, the farther off from God.

Cedo flagitantis exhiberi, &c.

Appoint any Judge, I will not fear to overcome thee in this cause.

Give me that Book which lies by thee.

Adverbia diversitatis, &c.

Thou writest much otherwise than he, though thou camest to School a great while after him

We came to School much before seven, a little after six, E Ad-

Adverbia comparat. & superlat. &c.

1. My brother writes the best of all the boys in the School, and I come nearer to him than you.

Plus Nom. Gen. Accus. Ablat. &c.

This Rule might have been spared; for, if the Examples be examined, plus will be found to govern no other case than an Ablative, and that as it is an Adverb of the Comparative degree, it has indeed sometimes a Nominative, sometimes an Accusative; but that by vertue of quam, which in such manner of speaking is understood. We will give you an Example, were after the first more you may put the word in the Ablative case after the second in the Accusative, and as you please, either set down or leave out quam.

2. I have been more than three years in the School, and yet can say little more than ten lines for a Lesson.

The Rules of the construing Adverbs and Conjunctions with Verbs, where the English and Latin so fit one another, that the learner can hardly miss, I pass over and insist only on those Rules where they do not.

Ne prohibendū, &c.

† *animum de-* I prithee do not trouble me, nor vex thyself; 'tis an easie lesson, † be not discouraged.
spondes.

Conjunctiones copulat. & disjunctiva, &c.

1. Use thy time and thy books, if thou meanst to be a Scholar.
2. I have bought paper for me and thee.

Exceptio si casualis dictionis, &c.

1. Tully lived at Rome and at Athens; Horace at Rome and at Tybur, and like an unconstant man, when he was at Rome he loved Tybur, and when at Tybur he loved Rome.
2. This is my Book and my Brothers: It cost us three shillings and more. My Father is sometimes at home, sometimes in the Country.

Conjunctionis Copulativa, &c.

aliquoties similes modos, &c.

He sits and looks whole dayes on his book, and yet is † never the more learned, or † ne pili. the more wise.

Aliquoties similes modos, sed diversa tempora.

I thank you for your kindness to me, and wheresoever I come, I will declare how much I am obliged to you.

Ne, an, num, interrogandi particula, &c.

How doth thy Brother, is he well? doth he
|| follow his book? is Peter come? hath || incen. bit.
he brought his book with him?

At cum accipiuntur dubitative, &c.

Go see whether it be eleven of the clock.
It makes nothing to the purpose, whether
thou liest thy, self or perswadest another
to do so.

The Rule here requires, that the Verbs after
whether and or be the Subjunctive Mood;
but you need not fear also to put them in
the Indicative Mood.

Ut causalis seu perfectiva, &c.
Nunc Potentiali, Nunc Subjunctivo, &c.

I have brought my Son to you, that you
may teach him; but I am afraid he is so
dull, that he will never learn.

And here take it for a Rule, that you ne-
ver put an Indic, Mood after ut, that.

*Propositio subandita interdum facit ut ad-
datur Ablat. &c.*

1. Thou art so kind to me that for ever
hereafter I shall account thee in the stead
of a Father.

2. Iris in Virgil appeared in the shape of
Berone the Wife of Doryclus.

*Propositio in compositione eundem nonnun-
quam casum, &c.*

1. Let us go to the Church. Dost thou speak
to me?

2. Thou art worthy to be beaten, thou
passedst

passedst by the Mayor yesterday, and didst not pull off thy hat.

3. *Lazy boys do easily turn away their minds from learning.*
4. *I will thrust thee down from this place, unless thou studiest better. The door is off the books.*

Verba composita cum à, ab, abs, &c.

1. *Abstain from the company evil men.*
2. *Although thou beest called to their feasts and drinkings, do not go.*
3. *It behoves one that is ignorant of any thing, to confer with others that are wiser.*
4. *It will detract something from thy fame that thou art not escaped out of these snares.*
5. *When as thou being fifteen years old art passed from among the young striplings*
*|| be sure * thou follow thy book with* *|| vide.*
care and diligence. ** that thou follow.*

In pro erga, contra & ad, &c.

1. *So great is my love towards thee, that I will never cease to admonish thee that thou treadest not those paths that lead to destruction.*
2. *Let us go into the School.*
3. *Thou art a churlish fellow, and always desirous to do something against me.*

Idem cum Accus. jungitur quoties divisio, &c.

1. The Letter Y is by Pythagoras said to

E 3
be

|| colo.

be divided into two ways, the one where-
of being broad leadeth to vice, and the
other being narrow is trodden only by
them that || follow after vertue.

* ingruo.

2. How beautiful soever the body of man
seems to be, being once dead, it is with-
in a short time turned into dust.
3. Old age * grows upon us every day.

In cum significatur actus in loco.

They say the Salamander can live in the
midst of the fire.

Sub pro ad, per & ante, &c.

Cattel about noon, in the heat of the day,
haste into the woods, and a little before
night return to their feed.

Alias Ablat.

† Although
they be very
deep hidden
in the earth.

1. Time brings all things to light, † be
they never so deep hid under the earth.
2. In the silent night all things rest.

Super pro ultra Accus. &c.

The Romans extended their Empire beyond
the Euxine Sea.

Super pro de & in Ablat.

1. There has been lately a great fight be-
tween the Emperor and the King of
France, and the discourse of it is various ;
for 'tis yet uncertain who got the victory.
2. Last night, as soon as ever I laid my
head on the pillow, I fell asleep.

Tenus gaudet Ablat. & Sing. & Plur.

did fish.

1. As my Brother, * was a fishing yester-
day

day, he fell into the water up to the
* *Crotch.*

2. I love to swim, but venture only to go
into those waters where men stand up
to the breasts.

* *pubes.*

At Genit. tantum plur.

I have sometimes gone into the River up to
the knees, but further I never durst go.

O exclamantis N. A. & Vocat. &c.

1. O excellent King, worthy to be compared with *Constantine* the Great.
2. O unlucky day! wherein we lost so excellent a man.
3. O unconstant and slippery state of things!

Heu & proh nunc N. nunc A. &c.

1. Oh the ancient honesty! oh the present vanity!
2. Oh that hated stock of men, that troubles all things both in Church and State!

Hei & Væ Dat. &c.

Woe is me now, that learning cannot be got
with playing, and that idleness is curable
by no other plant that grows out of
the earth, but the birch and the willow.

The Figures of Construction.

Appositio.

If I travel, I will go to *Paris* the chief City of
France, & see *Maximine* the Cardinal and
craftiest Councillor of the French Court.

E 4

Eve-

Evocatio.

1. *I being an idle boy do often play, and therefore am often whipped.*
2. *Thou the delight of thy Parents and Master art oft rewarded with gifts.*

Syllepsis personarum.

1. *I and my Brother came first to day.*
2. *What do you and your idle companions there?*
3. *Neither I nor thou are good Scholars.*
4. *I with my dear Cousin went to rob an Orchard to day; we were taken together and whipp'd together.*

Cum tamen verbum singulare magis amat.

Here I pray, what *I with this man* can say?

Syllepsis Generum.

Bacchus and Venus are both oft-times very hurtful to mankind, and destroy more than Mars or Bellona.

Prolepsis.

1. *The boys come into the School, this all of a sweat, another all red, a third all dirty.*
2. *They sit in the School, this playing, that prating, another laughing, and perhaps one or two studying.*
3. *Study diligently, and hear one another repeat his lesson.*

Zeugma.

1. *No body, but you, ever did such a deed.*
2. *Do*

Grammar Rules.

81

2. Do you sit, where he does.
3. You, and he, are very negligent.

Synthesis.

1. Part of the Scholars are come, the rest a negligent crew are playing on the Angel-hill.
2. The grey Goose uses to lay about Christ-mass.
3. The Elephant when she is great with young, does not use to bring forth a Mouse.

Antiptosis.

1. The Book which I have is yours.
2. I take care that the story which I tell may be true.
3. Make me verses full of all kind of elegance.
4. He hath two pens, with the one of the which he makes little Letters, and with the other great.
5. I should have told thee, when I wrote last, that thy Brother was very sick; but at that time it came not into my mind.

Synecdoche.

1. He has only a dirty face, in all things else he is very fine.
2. Although thy hand be cut, thou mayst write.
3. Make good verses and thou shalt have thy Head crowned with Laurel.

E 5

Some



Some Cautions for Children to avoid mistakes in making LATIN.

Am, are, is, was, &c.

A *M, are, is, was, were, &c.* are usually signs of the Passive voice ; but before *come, gone, run,* and the like, they are the signs only of the *Præter-tenses* of these Verbs, *venio, abeo, curro,* and the like.

Examples.

|| *hath* gone.

† *had* come.

*betook themselves to their books.

|| *quantum potest celerrime.*

† fears very much.

his name.

1. My Master || *is* gone to School, and I will follow as fast as I can.

2. As soon as the Master † *was* come, all the boys * fell to their books ; but before they did nothing but play.

3. My brother *John* *is* run just now to School || as hard as he can drive. He † *is* mightily afraid, lest || he should be put in the bill.

4. Before

4. Before the Preacher had done his Prayer, all the rude boys were run out of the Church; but the Grammar-School-Scholars staid for the Blessing.

If am, art, is, was, were, or the like come before the English of a Participle of the present tense, as, I am writing, he was playing, or the like; you must not say in Latin, Ego sum scribens, ille erat ludens, but Ego scribo, ille ludebat. Try whether you can do the like in these Examples.

Examples.

1. Yesterday, * as † I was walking in the fields, I saw Corn as green as if it had been in March, and now 'tis December. * dum or ut † I did walk.
2. I was talking the other day with a man that came out of the Country, and he said that men did generally believe that there would be great plenty of Corn this year.
3. I am just now sending Lettes to Cambridge, to morrow I shall hear how my Brother || does there. || valeo.
4. As I was going down the stairs to day my foot slippt, and I fell down.
5. Boys make haste all into your seats, our Master is coming.
6. Let him come if he † please, I am doing † it please him what I ought to do, and therefore do him. not fear him.

As well as.

Boys are mightily apt, when they would express this in Latin, to say, tam bene quam, and think they have done well that they have made tam and quam answer one another, and did not say, ut bene ut; but they both are equally barbarous, and alwayes to be avoided: instead of which you may use any of these phrases, æque, ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, haud aliter ac, perinde atque. Try if you can hit on't in these Examples.

|| is skilful in writing.

1. Men as well as boys are sometimes weary of labour, and desirous of rest.
2. My Brother || can write as well as you, although he was never taught.
3. If the blind lead the blind, he that leads, as well as he that is led, falls oft times into a ditch.
4. Tiresias was a man as well as woman, and could tell very well how to decide the controversie between Jupiter and Juno.
5. All men, sooner or later, die, the rich as well as the poor; the wise as well as the foolish and ignorant.

Although he be never so Rich.

This is also an Anglicism wherein Boys are oft mistaken; and bid one translate it into Latin, and he will think he has done it very right, if he says Quamvis nunquam

nunq
say,
fore b
these.

1. The
but h

2. A P
not c

3. The
so goo

4. A M
gent

ed.

5. Sac
a m

6. Sac
so f

Boys

ap

or

th

a

N

1.

2.

nunquam sit tam dives, when as he should say, ditissimus licet sit. Let them therefore be oft exercised in such Examples as these.

1. There is no man, be he *never so wise*, but he || is sometimes mistaken. || erreth.
2. A Physitian, be he *never so skilful*, cannot cure all diseases.
3. There is no horse, although he be *never so good*, but will sometimes stumble.
4. A Master, although he be *never so diligent*, cannot make all his Scholars learned.
5. Sack, be a man *never so well*, will make a man sick.
6. Sack will make a man well, be he *never so sick*.

At.

Boys think At must be always made by ad or apud, and for at Church usually write ad, or apud Templum; but in such cases let them use in, and after it an Ablative case according to the Rule, Nomina Appell. & Nomin. Majorum locorum, &c.

Examples.

1. We have been *at School* this hour, and as yet no more Scholars are come.
2. The names of all the boys are put in the bill, that are not every Holy-day *at Church*.
3. But

Cautions to avoid mistakes.

3. But if home follow at, you must not make in for at, but put the word domus, that signifies a house or home, in the Genitive case, according to the Rule, *Humi domi, &c.*

Examples.

1. My Father goes out to dine with my Uncle ; but I and my Brother dine at home.
2. At his own home every man has more liberty than at the house of another.

Before.

Because we usually say in English before for before that, boys do usually write ante for antequam or priusquam ; but let them avoid that in these Examples.

1. Before the Monitor came. all the boys || did run.
|| were running about the School.
 2. Every boy † would fain be a Scholar ; but before he be, he must study hard.
 3. You shall see Rivers run backward, and heavy bodies ascend upward, before I will ever forget your kindness.
 4. The tallest Oak was once an Acron, before it became a Tree.
 5. Tully was an Infant before he was an Orator.
 6. My Master (I believe) will || go a hunting to day ; but before he goes, he will not forget to † hear us our lessons.
- But*
- † desires to be.
- || go to hunt.
† to hear us
repe at, our
lessons.

But.

B U T is to be made into Latin sometimes by *quin*, sometimes by *tantum*, for the most part by *sed*, *at*, *vero*, *autem*, &c. These oft times Children mistake the one for the other, which mistakes that they may mend, let them observe.

First, Whensoever but may be turned into who not, or, which not, or follows I cannot or I doubt not, it is to be made, in Latin by quin.

Examples.

1. There is no man *but* will sin sometimes
2. There is no horse *but* stumbles sometimes.
3. There is no doubt *but* thou art the best Scholar in the School.
4. I cannot *but* laugh to hear how thou crack'st of thy doings.

Secondly, Let them observe that whensoever but may be turned into except, or besides, it is to be made by nisi or præterquam.

Examples.

1. There is none, *but* a fool, will refuse money when 'tis offered him.
2. I desire nothing, *but* that I may live quietly in that poor condition in which God hath placed me.
3. I have brought all my books with me *but* *Homer*.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Let them observe when But can be turned into only, then tantum is Latin for it.

Examples.

1. I did but write three words with thy pen, and thou art angry with me.
2. I heard of an old Woman that had but two teeth, and she coughed but once, and spit them out both.

Fourthly, Let them observe, that when But can be turned into none of the forementioned words, then they may use as they pleased, at, vero, autem; but if they use autem, they must always remember not to set it first in the Sentence.

By is not always made by per, though frequently it be, for

When by may be changed into nigh or near, it is made by juxta, prope, propter, ad, apud, secundum, &c.

Examples.

1. This idle fellow sits always by me, and never will let me study.
2. There is a wood by the way, * as you go from Bury to Roughton.
3. Whilst thou || freezest in thy study. I sit by the fire every evening till eight of the clock at night.

But

ubi or quod

algeo.

But when by comes before the English of a Particle of the present tense, you may neglect it in the Latin, or else write *ex* for it, and make the English of the Participle of the present tense by the Gerund in *do*.

Much good is got by studying.

By often speaking of Latin boyes learn to speak it readily.

By oft falling, the drops of water make hollow the hard stone.

By eating much, and drinking often, men † get many diseases. † *contrah.*

Of.

OF for the most part is a sign that the Noun following must be put in the Genitive case; but 'tis not always so: For, first, After a Verb Passive you must write *à* or *ab* for *of*, and put the Noun following in the Ablative case.

Examples.

I was always much beloved of my Master, because I studied well.

Good men are always praised and honoured of those that they live amongst.

3. Gold

3. Gold and Silver are desired of most men rather than learning and vertue.
4. Lay never so much wood upon the hearth, it is presently consumed of the fire.
5. It has been told us twenty times of our Master, that after the causal ut you must always put the verb following in the Subjunctive Mood.
6. Poor men for the most part are despised of the rich, but rich men are honoured of one another.

Secondly, So you must do after verbs of desiring or asking, set à or ab for of.

Examples.

1. I committed a great fault, but my Mother asked pardon of my Master, so that I was not whipped.
2. My Brother desired of me that I would walk with him into the fields.
3. I desire this of thee, that as oft as thou canst thou would'st write to me.

Thirdly, After Verbs of hearing, receiving, or buying you may write down à, ab, è, or de, for of.

Examples.

1. I heard it of many, how that there are to be three horse races upon New Market heath to day.
2. I bought this Horse of my next neighbour, he trots and || gallops very well, but he cannot pace at all.

exultim curvo

3. That he

This Sixpence is † brass; I took it of † of brass.
 the old woman that sells apples in the *aneus*.
 Cook-row, she shall e'ne have it again. † *viciu coquo-*
 ably, after the word, become, speak, *turn*.
 ay, deserve well, deserve ill, or
 be like you must be sure to use *de* for

Examples.

Wo is me! what shall become of me?
 They say all evil of me, and yet when
 I examine my self, I do not see, but I
 have deserved well of them.

To.

before a Noun is a sign most frequently,
 that the Noun is to be put in the Dative
 case:

when to follows go, run, walk, or any
 the like Verb, you must make it by *ad* in
 Latin, unless it comes before the name of a
 Town or City.

Examples of this.

We go to School every day at six of the
 clock in the Summer time.

We go to Church only upon Sundays
 and Holy-days.

Every Wednesday † there are a great † they are come,
 sort of people come to our Market. i. e. do come.

You must go to my Master quickly, for
 he would speak with you.

s. Go

|| go run, i. e. 5. || Go run † as hard as you can

run.

† quam celerissime possis.

* Angelo-collis.

|| apples of two pence.

to the old woman that sells apples

the * Angel-hill, and bid her send

|| two penny worth of apples; I will

pay her when she grows young again.

6. Run quickly to the man that rides there in the high-way, and bid him stay.

Secondly, when To stands before the name

a Town or City, then you must make no

tin for To, but put the word following

in the Accusative Case, according to the

Rule, Verbis significantibus motum

locum, &c.

Examples of this.

† Villa Faustini, as Cambridge will have it.

1. I came to † Fury, that I might learn

the Greek and Latin tongue, and now

I am a going to Cambridge, that I may be

taught Logick and Philosophy.

2. Many go to London for no other cause

than the women went into the Theatre

to see and to be seen.

Thirdly, you must also write ad for to, when

it is set after belongs, appertains, or

the like; according to the Rule, His verum

attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.

Examples of this.

1. It belongeth to all men, to the great, as

well those of the lower sort, to do just

things.

appertaineth not to me to take care
other mens matters.

With.

is for the most part Latin for with;
when we say,

brother came to School with me: But
must not always be expressed or written
in Latin.

not after the word knife, sword,
mallet, hammer, foot, hand, or any o-
ther word that signifies that wherewith
something is done, which is called an In-
strument; as,

he kicked me with his foot.

he struck me with his fist.

he wrote this with my pen.

he cut the quill with my pen-knife.

he scratched me with thy nails.

the Dog defends himself with his teeth.

the Bull fights with his horns.

All these, and such like Examples, you
must not write down cum for with,
but put the Noun following it in the
Ablative case, according to the Rule,
quodvis verbum, &c.

And cum is not to be set down for
with after Verbs that signifie fullness.

Examples.

I love thee so well, that I am never sa-
tisfied with the sight of thee.

My Fathers House is packed with Chil-
dren, and my Uncles bags swell with
gold.

3. I prithee fill this pot with water, that glass with wine.
4. I am so loaden with boots; that I can walk.

In such Examples as these write no Latin with, but put the word following in Genitive or Ablative case, according Rule, Verba abundandi; &c.

But cum must be always set down for when it has or may have together it.

Examples.

1. I went together with my Brother to seek Birds nests.
2. The Governors, together with the Master and Usher, and all the Scholars came walking in a long train, from the old School in the East-gate-street to the new one in the North-gate-street after the Whitsunday vacation, in the year of the Lord, 1665.
3. The King was yesterday at Newmarket, but to day he, with the whole Court, is gone to London.

Sometimes not cum but de is Latin for and that commonly after do or did.

Examples.

1. What did you with my pen?
2. What should one do with || such a ||
† as will keep no pasture?
3. There was so much Corn brought to Market to day, that they, which brought it, knew not what to do with it.

|| that
† which.

I never have so much money, but know what to do with it.

Sometimes the *Praposition* *de* is left out, as in Tully *ad Attic. lib. 6. epist. 4.* quid illo fiet? and in Terence *Andr. act. 3. sc. 5.* nec quid me faciem scio. Nor is there an *Antiptosis* in that in Eunuch. *act. 5. sc. 1.* * quid illo faciemus stulta? * Mr. Walker as Priscian would have it (for so it seems in the 62. page the Copy, that he had, read) but an *Ellipsis* of his Particles or leaving out of the *Praposition de*, according to the forementioned Examples. place a little otherwise

After the words, thing and man, and in *ma-* quid illo facias? ny other the like cases, we usually in Engl. and renders it omit the Relative, which oft causeth a mi- so, as I don't u- stake in Latin. Let boys therefore have usually hear men a care in these Examples, that they put speak English. in the Relative which or who. viz. What wouldst thou do at him.

Examples.

1. There is * no man thinks himself a fool. * no man who thinks.
2. There was a man, as I came to School, told me || 'twas past eight of the Clock, || that the 8th: I thought then 'twas time to make haste. hour was past.
3. There is nothing boys for the most part so zealously love, as play and pleasure.
4. Pleasure is a thing will soon vanish, and play usually ends in weariness.
5. What man is there will see his own faults so readily, as reprove another mans.
6. † What is there will so soon turn to a mans disgrace, as the doing unjust things. † What thing.

So

So after I believe, I think, I hear, I am glad, or the like Verb, the Conjunction that is left out, which the Scholar in such Examples as these must take care to supply.

Examples.

1. When you have been well whipped I believe you will take care to come sooner.
2. I am glad you are grown so wise ; you were wont to set at nought all the advice and Counsel of your Friends.
- 3 I hear your Brother is gone into the Country, and there intends to sell and buy Oxen and sheep, and has bid his Books and the Muses altogether farewell.
4. I think there is no kind of life more pleasant than that of boyes ; they eat, drink, sleep, and play, and take care for none of those things that trouble men, and , as *Sardanapalus* says , are not worth this.
5. Most men think riches are to be desired above all things, but they are much deceived.
6. I am glad you are come, I hope you will please to take a supper and * lodging with me this night.

* Bed.

Before

I am Before boys be exercised in Themes or Epistles,
 and think it were not inconvenient, if, as a
 lar in preparation thereunto, they had one single
 care to word given them to exercise their inven-
 tion upon; as Justice, Temperance, La-
 bour, a Rose, a Cock, a Bull, any thing:
 of which you may see here some Examples.

Of Justice.

T Here are four Cardinal Vertues of
 which *Justice* is one, and he that
 is indued with it is called *Just*; *See the Phra-
 of Winche-*
 a man beloved and commended *ster School un-*
 of all men. *1* He gives every one that what *der this head,*
 is due, and in all cases has his eye only up- *to judge up-*
 on that which is equal and right. He is not *rightly.*
 moved to incline, either this way or that *2 See, to do in-*
 way, by friendship, alliance, or gifts. *2* He *jury.*
 does injury, to no man, *3* afflicts or vexes *3 See, to trouble.*
 no man: *4* Lessens no mans esteem, that *4 See, to bring*
 he may *5* advance his own. *6* A man to be *into contempt.*
 valued above all men, but not every where *5 offero.*
 to be found. *6 See, a man*
worthy of all
praise.

Of Temperance.

T *Emperance* is a Vertue which teaches *1 Bounds or li-*
 men to keep themselves within the *mit: see, to*
 due *1* measures of eating & drinking, *bound or limit.*
 wheresoever that *2* reigneth; although *2 See, to bear*
 there be *3* never so much meat set on *rule.*
 the Table, never so many cups crown- *3 i. e. very*
F *ed much.*

- 4 See, a glutton. ed with Wine, no man riseth either drunk
 5 See, to quench en or 4 a glutton. The temperate man eat
 ones thirst. only that he may live, and drinks only
 6 i. e. Let the that he may 5 slack his thirst: He is heal
 Arts of Æscu- thy, strong, and vigorous, seldom has am
 lapius hinder business with the Physician; when as the in
 what they can. temperate man 6 in despite of all the art
 7 much hasten- of Æsculapius, 7 in great haste, though
 ing. 8 much against his will, runs into a thou
 8 i. e. very un- sand diseases, and through them into his
 willingly. Grave.

Of Labour.

1 capax:

2 i. e. herbs.

3 See, to labour earnestly

4 See, night and day.

5 effectum red- do.

6 See, to spare his labour.

7 i. e. your end.

Labour overcomes all things, so it is
 daily and constant. Iron is recko
 ned amongst the hardest of Metals, and yet
 by the labour of the Smith it is made soft
 and 1 capable of any form. I have some
 time seen a field, when it was neglected
 bring forth nothing, but unprofitable
 2 weeds, which yet within a little while
 by the labour and sweat of the Husband
 man has been made fertile. 3 Labour, take
 pains, watch 4 night and day, study, strive
 with all your might, and do not doubt
 but whatsoever you undertake, you shall
 length 5 bring it to pass; but if before you
 have done your work you begin to be wear
 ry, and 6 spare your pains, you will lose the
 fruits of your past labours, and go away
 disappointed of 7 your purpose:

Of the Rose.

THE Rose is a great Ornament of a Garden, it 1 surpasses the Violet *i. e. it exceeds* in sweetness, and most other flow-
ers in the beauty of its leaves; Nature has guarded it as a treasure with 3 prickles on 2 See to have a guard.
all sides, yet it is, 4 plucked by every one *3 aculeus, stimulus.*
that passes by; the Maiden fills her bosom with it, and the Country fellow when he goes abroad and would seem 5 fine, wears 4 carpor.
it on his hat. The Poets say it had its redness from *Adonis* his blood, from whence 5 ornatus.
it sprung; and possibly it had its sweetness from the breath of *Venus*, while she sighed and lamented over him. It flourishes 6 nascor.
7 most in the month of *June*, and then, presently fades and dies, 8 pity to 9 fine 7 plerumque
a flower should have no longer life. 8 hand equum.
9 pulcher.

Of a Cack.

A Cock is one of the most beautiful of Fowls, upon his head he wears a Comb red as 1 Coral, his neck is beset with glistening feathers, upon his legs 1 Coralium.
he carries his arms wherewith he assaults 2 sui generis hostes.
those of his kind, that without his leave enter his territories. He 4 struts and admires himself when he is among the Hens 3 fines.
his Concubines, whom he 5 tempts abroad 4 Super bio.
with him, and treats usually at the Barn 5 illicit.
F 2 door

6 *dulciolum.*

7 write ac for
with when it
follows the
same.

door or dung-hil, with mean fare, but such as they love better than Dates or 6 Sugar-plums. He sleeps usually under the same roof 7 with his Master, and to the Country man is instead of a Clock, for he crows almost at every hour of the night; but at break of the day he never ceases, as if he were solicitous to wake the lazy Servants and tell them 'tis time to rise.

Of a Bull.

1 *ramosus.*

2 *rectus.*

3 *vagor.*

4 *formidandus.*

5 *fulco.*

6. *terra.*

7 the Kalends
of October.

8 He is brought
into the Mar-
ket place, and
being tyed to
an Iron ring.

9 exposed to
the fury of
the dogs.

A Bull is one of the strongest of Beasts: on his forehead he carries a pair of Horns, not 1 branched as the Harts, but sharp and 2 right on, with which he both defendeth himself, and assaults his enemy. He 3 rangeth usually in the pastures among the Cows, where, if he meet his Rival there begins a most 4 dreadful fight: when he is angry, he roars and scrapes and 5 tears up the 6 Mole-hills with his horns. 7 About Michaelmas time he is brought to the ring, and 9 baited with dogs, and afterwards dies by a knock on the Butchers Ax.

Examples of Epistles. Of Epistles.

101

AN Epistle is a writing that contains the talk or discourse of persons absent.

Those that write of Epistles reckon up several kinds; as Narratory, where we tell of any thing done. Petitory, where we ask some thing. Commendatory, where we recommend any person? and many such like. But in the examples which we shall set down, we shall content our selves with such confused and trifling matter, as boys use to talk among themselves; for they are the persons to whom we must accommodate all we write here.

The Ancient Latins used to set the names both of him that wrote, and him that was wrote to, at the beginning of their Epistles; and are followed by the most admired men of the latter Age; as, Erasmus, Budæus, Sir Thomas More, Scaliger, Vives, and the rest; and therefore the Reader must not be displeased if what follows here in imitation of them, seem a little uncouth, and not fitted to the present way of writing in England; for though we write in English words, yet we do it with a design, that boys may thereby learn how to imitate their Latin Letters.

Examples.

* John Seaman to William † Smith * *Pelagius.*
sendeeh greeting.

TIs now a year well nigh (*dear Will*)
since I saw you, and with what trouble of mind I have born the want of you,

† *Faber.*

† *disjungere.*

|| *nos invicem.*

* *colludo.*

you may perhaps guess, if ever you were separated from any one so long that you loved so much. 'Twas the fear of the Pox I know that drove you away from us, and now the spreading of that disease is ceased, why should we † still be kept a sunder? I hope that day, will come ere long, when we shall see || one another, (and which was ever a great pleasure to me) * play together. Given at Bury the fifteenth of the Kalends of March, [in the year of our Lord, 1675.

J. S. to W. S. sendeth greeting.

1 were beaten.

2 it was told me.

3 that it might be known to all.

4 'Tis a wonderful thing.

5 pain or grief.

6 *Crea.*

7 *voluptas.*

THis day the Drums 1 beat up and down the Town. I wondred what should be the matter; 2 but was told, that there were two Fencers that intended to fight upon a Stage, and the Drums beat only 3 to give notice, that if any had a mind they might go and see them. 4 'Tis steange that there should be found any men that would fight and feel 5 smart and lose blood; not that they are angry, and desire to hurt one another, but to 6 make others 7 sport. But the riddle is quickly solved, they get mony, a present remedy for all their wounds, and which presently supplies what they so freely lose, being, as one sayes, both *Blood, and Life, and Soul to mortal men.* Given from my study at Bury, the fifth of the Nones of March.

Tho.

Thomas † Talk-well to Henry * Do- † Tulliolus.
little sendeth greeting. * Argus.

T Is very unpleasant news, which I *res ingrata.*
heard lately (*my dear Harry*) that
you are about to leave us and the School,
and for no other Reason, but that you
begin to perceive that if you be 2 a Scho- 2 learned.
lar, you must take pains; it were 3 fine 3 *pulchrum.*
indeed, if when the Master readeth
and you open your mouth instead of
your ears, it should presently be filled
with all kind of Eloquence, and you should
speak Orations as learned as those of *Tully*
or *Demosthenes*. But, *my dear Harry*, that
can't 4 be; the way 5 up the two head- 4 *i. e.* be done
ed hill is not so easie, thou mayest if thou 5 which lea-
pleasest go home, and whilst thy Father is deth up.
abroad, 6 bear thy Mother company; but 6 *i. e.* fit with
within a short while thy Age will alter thy thy Mother.
judgment, and 7 thou wilt be a'hamed of 7 it will shame
thy employment, and 8 repent of thy lazy- thee.
ness and folly as long as thou livest. Fare- 8 it will repent
wel, and if thou canst in time be wise. thee.
From Bury School the 6th. of the Kalends of
August, An. Dom. 1676.

William * Walk-abroad to Simon * *Liber.*
† Shut-up sendeth greeting. † *Claudius.*

I Am at length by the great importunity
of my Mother, both with the leave of
my Father and Master I got into the
Country; whilst I was at School and saw I *otior rure.*
nothing but the dry and dusty Pavement,

2 *rosa primula*,
3 *bellis*.

4 *spēlat*.
5 *viridarium*.
6 are fed.
7 *seinvicem*.

8 *mina*.
9 *i. e.* with
10 *Mares*.

11 in the midst

12 *Greex*.
13 *herodicus*.
14 *animum de-*
spondeo.

15 *reversus*.
16 *ad suos*.
17 *Græca lin-*
gua.

18 *Præsto*.

19 *Argopolis*
vacunoputeus.
20 *pagus*.

I know not what time of the year it was; but here the ground is every where scattered with 2 Primroses and 3 Daisies; from the Neighbouring Woods the Black-bird and Nightingal fill our ears with most pleasant singing. The House where we are 4 faces a 5 Green, where there are Geese 6 feeding with their Goslings, which when they come near 7 one another makes as great a noise as the two Armies of the Romans and Carthaginians did at Canna. The 8 Geese and Goslings, stand still 9 not without much fear, and discourse of the event of the battel, whilst the 10 Ganders, like two Champions, meet one another 11 half way, and enter a most fierce fight, but it continues not long. The Conqueror with great noise and clapping of wings flies to his 12 company, and tells them of his 13 brave doing, whilst the other being full of shame and sorrow, 14 sneaks and hangs down his head, but 15 being 16 got to his friends he mutters I know not what; possibly if I had listned well, I might have understood it as well as I do 17 Greek. Had Homer been 18 by, we had surely had a Poem of this Battle as long as his *Iliads*; but thou knowest Simon, I am no Poet, nor understand any other feet, but those that carry me. Farewel, if thou canst in so close a place. From my Unkles house 19 at Easewel in the 20 County of Suffolk, the 6th. of the Kalends of March.

James

James * Love-brother to Richard † All- * *Philadelphus*
gond sendeth greeting. † *Pancator.*

I Have a little Brother, that 1 ere long 1 *brevi.*
will 2 come to your School; when he 2 will go.
does, I intreat you that you would
take him into your familiarity and ac-
quaintance; and let him have the same
place in your favour as once I had when I
was your School-fellow. He is little, and
3 so liable to the injuries of 4 pert and do- 3 *obnoxius.*
mineering boys; and I am afraid he is not 4 *petulans.*
so well instructed, but that his lesson will be
oft times too hard for him: You I know
are both learned and stout, and may be a
guard to him in the one; and a help to him
in the other. Farewel. *Given at my Fathers*
house, the 5th. of the Nones of March, Anno,
Dom. 1676.

Francis * Forward to Leonard † Loth- * *Gnavus.*
to't sendeth Greeting. † *Lentulus.*

I Am sorry to hear, after your joy, that
you are got into a new Form, that you
are now offended with the hardness
of your lesson. You can't read, much less
decline Greek words. I tell thee *Leonard,*
whatsoever I yet undertook, I found it al-
ways hard at * first: if you can but endure * at the begin-
a while and be diligent, you will find all
things every day more easie to you, and
that every thing that now affrights you will
after a few months be a pleasure and de-
light to you. Farewel. *Given from my Study*
at S. Edmondsbury in Suffolk, the 5th of
the Nones of March.

† *Discretus.*
* *Pamphilus.*

Giles † Choose-well to Henry * Hug all
sendeth greeting.

1 *moneo.*

2 *converfor.*

3 *heri vesperi.*

4 *Fama.*

5. i. e. a boy of
a good nature.

6 *amicitia.*

7 *aliquam rati-*
onem habeo.

8 *magis consulo.*

9 *pro certo habeo*

I Believe (*Harry*) thou hast oft heard
our Master 1 advise us, that we should
play among our selves and not 2 keep
company with the rude boys of the Town;
and yet, if my sight failed me not, I saw
thee 3 yesternight walking with a Town-
boy of no very good 4 report. I know
thou 5 art a good natur'd Boy, and canst
not easily refuse any bodies 6 kindness,
that offers it unto thee; but surely thou
oughtest 7 a little to regard what our Ma-
ster says, and 8 have more care of thy
self; for no mischeif is greater than that
which arises from a bad conversation.
Thou hast heard oft enough, I beleive,
That he that lives with at Cripple will learn
to halt, and 9 you may be sure, that he
that converses with one of evil manners
will by little and little grow like him. Fare-
wel. *Given from my Study at my Unkles house*
in the Cook-row, the 14th. of the Kalends
of April, A. D. 1675.

* *Veridicus.*

† *Tardivena.*

Thomas * Tell-troth to Christopher
† Come-late sendeth Greeting.

1 *Convenio.*

WE are 1 met at School again
(*dear Come-late*) and have
said our task, and done all things that our
Master required of us; only thou art
wanting. I know, when thou comest, what
excuses thou wilt make. *The horses were*
employed,

employed, there were some friends at thy Fathers house, and they would not let thee come, But I know the truth, thy own laziness is the cause of thy stay. Thou hast been idle a long while, and now 2 art loth to thy book again. Fie on thee, when wilt thou learn to be wise? every moment of time which thou 3 foolest away at home, being well spent at School, would be worth a Talent of Gold, but it may be thou care not that I should 4 advise thee, and therefore I bid thee farewell. Given from Bury School the 4th of the Kalends of April, 1675.

2 *agre trahor.*

3 *spendest foolishly.*

4 *counsell, or admonish.*

Mark || Moderate to Francis † Fruit-eater sendeth greeting.

|| *Moderatus.*
† *Pomivorus.*

'TIS now Autum, and there 1 are Apples, Pears, Plums, Goosberries, Cherries 2 to be sold almost in every 3 corner of the street, if thou 4 carest for thy health set a guard upon thy mouth for these beautiful and pleasant 5 fruits, that intice you so much to eat 6 them, carry whole 7 Armies of diseases in them (as the 8 Trojan Horse did armed Grecians) and if suffered to enter into the body will destroy it; not that I would have thee wholly abstain. There is measure in all things, which if thou keepest, thou wilt keep also two things besides. thy money and thy health. Farewel Given at Bury the 15th of the Kalends of Oct. 1675.

1 *are set out prosto.*

2 *venalis,*

3 *every place where three ways meet, trivium.*

4 *consulo.*

5 *poma.*

6 *themselve s.*

7 *agmina*

8 *equus durius durateus, vel Trojanus.*

Of

Of THEMES.

T hose that write of Themes, make usually these seven parts :

1. *The Proposition, whereby the sense of the Theme is declared in more clear and perspicuous words.*
2. *The Reason, why the Proposition is thought to be true.*
3. *The Confirmation, by which that Reason is strengthened.*
4. *The Similitude, by which we illustrate or make plain what is said, by the like case in some other thing.*
5. *The Example, by which we instance in some particular man, or tribe of men, to have done or suffered the same.*
6. *The Testimony, being a saying of some ancient Author, that has spoke to the same sense or purpose.*
7. *The Conclusion, which naturally follows from what has been before said. We will give you one or two Examples.*

Ex-

Examples of Themes according to
the foregoing Method.

T H E M E. I.

Soon enough if well enough

Sat cito si sat bene.

Prop. **T**oo much haste is for the most
part very 1 mischievous to
a man in doing business.

1 *incommodus.*
or *inimicus.*

Reason. Because when any one makes
haste, he usually neglects or forgets
something necessary to that which he
is about to do.

Confirm. But if any one would 2 have
a thing done well, 3 he must be sure
to omit nothing requisite to the doing
of it.

2 that any
thing should
be done well.
3 let him see
or take heed
that he omit,

Similitude. As the Bitch that makes
too much haste brings forth her
Whelps blind : So he that will not
take due time to perfect his work,
4 must needs bring it forth lame and
imperfect.

4 *necesse habeo.*

Examples *Flaminius* the Roman Gene-
ral, making too much haste to over-
come *Hannibal* was 5 beaten by him,
but *Fabius* by delaying and putting
off fighting, till he saw an 6 advan-
tage, drove that bold *Carthaginian*
out of *Italy*.

5 overcome.
6 an opportu-
nity.

6 Testi-

7 moneo.

6. *Testimony.* Well did he therefore advise, that said, *Hast slowly.*
 7. *Conclus.* For every thing is done soon enough that is done well enough.

THEME II.

The Covetuous man is always in want. *Semper avarus eget.*

1. *Prop.* NO man judges more rightly of himself than the

Covetous man; he thinks himself always in want, and he really is so.

1 to be poor
 2 Although the money be very near, or nearest to him.

2. *Reason.* For, 2 be the money never near him in his bags, his chest, his cupboard; if he cannot, or, which is all one, dares not use it, he is certainly as poor as he that has none at all.

3 lays it up,
 4 *arario pono.*
 4 *subinde,* or
 1 *dentidem.*

3. *Confirm.* 'Tis the man that uses his money, not he that hoards it up, and 4 now and then looks on't, that is the true owner of it.

4. *Simili.* As *Tantalus*, though standing in the midst of waters, is always thirsty, so the Covetous man, though in the midst of large possessions, is always poor.

5 herbs, lettuce
 c es.

5. *Examp.* *Menedemus* in *Terence*, though the owner of a large estate, while he took nothing of it to himself, but rose early and went to bed late, and ploughed and sowed, and eat nothing but bread and c fallers, was even in as bad a condition as if he had nothing.

6. *Testi.*

6. Testim. Well said Seneca, *The Covetous man wants as well what he has, as what he has not.*
7. Conclus. Therefore it must needs be, *That the Covetous man is always in want.*

This is the way which is usually prescribed for the making of Themes ; but among all the boys that ever came under my directions, I could very rarely get any rightly to observe it. They would indeed very readily write Propositio, Ratio, Confirmatio, upon the Margin of their Paper, but what they wrote as referring to each of them, was strangely disagreeable to what it should have been: They did as Horace speaks of some unskilful Poets, cross and misplace every thing.

Delphinum silvis appingunt, fluctibus aprum.

*They mind not order, do things as they hap ;
Place Fish with Faunus, Boar in Nep-
tunes lap.*

For the sake therefore of those, who cannot understand how to deliver their thoughts agreeable to so exact a method, we will set down some other Examples in a more confused manner, and more like to such as boys usually make, and I am fain to be content to receive from my Scholars.

Ex.

*Examples of Themes in a more
loose and free method.*

T H E M E I.

The gifts Fortune are easily lost.
Lubrica sunt Fortuna dona.

THE Judgment of the common sort of men is usually mistaken, but it no where seems more worthy to be condemned, than when they admire the riches and happiness of great men, those upon whom fortune hath smiled and 1 bountifully 2 bestowed her gifts. The things indeed they possess are splendid and 3 gay, their Garments shine with Gold, their Tables are filled with all kind of delicate Meats, their Houses adorned with most costly 4 stuff. But they possess them nor longer than 5 Fortune-pleases, who oft gives with one hand, and takes away with the other, smiles and frowns in the same moment. He that is rich and in great Honour to day, cannot be sure that he shall be so to morrow. Men that stands in high places, are sometimes, before they think on't, suddenly cast down; and the rich mans great and stately building, in a few hours are oft times 6 burnt down, and 7 made even with the ground; his coffers 8 ransack'd and spoiled, his flocks and herds 9 smitten with the

1 with a free hand.

2 given.

3 fair.

4 suppellex.

5 it pleases Fortune.

6 consumed by fire

7 æquor. cum Dar.

8 broken up. rumpor, referor,

9 corripior.

he to rot and 11 murrain, and is himself 10 *tabes*.
 as poor as when he possessed nothing. 11 *lues*.
 Whatsoever Fortune gives, she can as
 easily take away, and she oft-times doth.
 her good will is unconstant, and her gifts
 are slippery.

THEME II.

After Rain comes fair Weather.

Post imbres Sol.

THe Poets say of the three 1 Ladies 1 *Parcae*:
 of *Destiny*, that they spin the thread 2 *torqueo*.
 of every man's Life; and that part
 of Life which is happy and prosperous
 runs into a white thread, and the con- 3 goes, *abeo*.
 trary into a black; which whoso beholds,
 at the end of every ones Life he shall find
 the thread 4 particoloured. For there is
 no Man so prosperous and happy, but he
 has many unfortunate and sad days; and
 in the contrary no Man so miserable and
 distressed; but he has sometimes of re-
 freshment and pleasure. Good therefore
 is the advice of the Poet, *hope in adversi-*
ty that a better time will come; *fear in*
prosperity that there may come a worse.
 For there is no Man through the whole
 course of his Life either happy or mise-
 rable; *prosperity* and *adversity* by turns
 succeed one another, as rain does fair
 weather, and fair weather rain.

THEME

T H E M E I I I.

There is no trust to be given to
outward appearance.

Fronti nulla Fides.

- 1 *species.*
2 *other.*
3 *re vera.*

- 4 *consilium.*
5 *fisher.*
6 *condio.*
7 *fowler.*
auceps.

- 8 *contemplor.*

- 9 *munus.*

- 10 will see or 10 will be sure that he has not a stone in
will take heed. the other ; and as no credit is to be given
to outward pretences, so he will give none.

HE that is wise usually tries all things
thoroughly ; and is not easily de-
ceiwied with the outward 1 appearance of
them For many things appear to be 2
otherwise than 3 indeed they are. *All is not*
gold (as they say) *that glisters* , nor is
every one thy friend, that speaks thee fair.
Under a beautiful face there oft times lurks
a very mischeivoas and wicked heart ;
and fair speeches frequently carry with
them very evil 4 purposes. In the bait
which the 5 Angler so diligently 6 dres-
ses and prepares for the fishes palate, there
is hid a deadly hook ; and the 7 Bird-
catcher never feeds Birds, but when he
intends to catch them : and when he sets
up his Looking-glass in the fields, 'tis for
another purpose than that the Larks may
8 see themselves. Those that were wise
among the *Trojans* never feared the *Gre-*
cians more, then when they brought them
9 Presents , and every circumspect man,
when any one offers him bread in one
hand (being ever mindful of the Proverb)
10 will see or 10 will be sure that he has not a stone in
will take heed. the other ; and as no credit is to be given
to outward pretences, so he will give none.

English

English words so set in order
under several heads, as if
rightly turned into Latin e-
very line will easily run into
(as the first step of Poetry)
an Adonic verse, i. e. a Da-
ctyl and Spondee. Only let
the Scholar observe, that the
words written in a different
letter, are not to be turned
into Latin.

Of a Star.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. A Star on high | in high, |
| 2. Doth afford † light | in alto, |
| 3. To men standing below. | † lights. |

Of the Wood.

1. The Wood gives a shade,
2. And it affords a Den
3. To filthy Bears.

Of

Of Adonis.

|| is fallen.

† i. e. Venus.

1. Fair Adonis
2. Is || dead, alas!
3. By the cruel tooth
4. Of a death-bringing Boar.
5. For the sake of him
6. † The Ciprian girl
7. Pours out Rivers
8. Alas! of tears.
- 9 (Alas!) of tears.
10. Rivers until
11. Her little eye is read.

Of Books.

* *Valuo.*

|| *Maro.*

1. * Turn over little Books
2. In the night, and in the day.
3. Turn over || Virgil!
4. And Juvenal.
5. O sweet Virgil!
6. O excellent Virgil!
7. The Sun arising,
8. The Sun setting.
9. Turn over Virgil.

Of a Rose.

1. The Rose is fair,
2. The Rose is sweet.
3. It grows in the Garden.
4. It is plucked from thence.
5. The fair * Maid
6. Then rejoyceth to her self,
7. When she can it
8. Hide in *her* paps.
9. Oft the young man
10. Carries *it* in *his* mouth.
11. And thinks from thence
12. To turn the eyes.
13. Of *his* || Sweet-heart,
14. That *she may* * behold him.
15. O fair Rose !
16. O sweet Rose !
17. If thy life
18. Were longer,
19. Thou Rose wouldst stand
20. The Glory of flowers,
21. And the glory of the Garden.

* or girl.

|| sweet friend
* Cerno.

Of

Of Diana.

- || In these two lines with this note } before, the words are mingled for two verses.
 a girt.
 b searches.
 lustro.
 c quæcunque.
 but here there must be a time-
 sis, the word broke in the
 midst, and sera put between.
 d Here the words are put out of their natural order, and the young Scholar in making them in Latin must mind to place them right, that is, thee in the 32 line after know in the 27.
 e densus.
 f silva.
1. Chaste Diana
 2. Girt with a quiver,
 3. || } And *a* attended with
 4. } A pack of Dogs.
 5. Wanders, through the Wood,
 6. And *b* beats the fields.
 7. And if any den—
 8. She finds any where,
 9. She raises from thence
 10. *c* Whasoever beast
 11. Is hid therein;
 12. Whether it be a cruel Lion,
 13. Or it be a Bear.
 14. She both bends her bow,
 15. And brandisheth her spear.
 16. With her bow afar off
 17. With her Spear at hand,
 18. She wounds him;
 19. Whether he be a cruel Lion,
 20. Or be a Bear.
 21. Oh brave Diana!
 22. Oh fair Diana!
 23. *d* Thee every wood,
 24. And every forest
 25. And high grove,
 26. And *e* dark *f* thicket,
 27. Rejoycc to know.
 28. Every tree,
 29. Ash, Alder,
 30. Poplar, Elm,
 31. Oak and Maple,
 32. When they see thee nigh

33. To g set thy steps.
34. h Bow their heads.
35. i Thee every dog,
36. || Bold Ravener,
37. Stout Whisker,
38. † Sweet-tongu'd Chanter,
39. Tiger and Huntres.
40. Lightfoot and Royfley,
41. And Tracer.
42. And kill Buck,
43. Rejoyce to see.
44. And you calling them
45. That they should follow
46. You making haste
47. Into the high wood ;
48. With k baying they fill
49. The wide air.
50. And with a joyful foot
51. They strive to run.

g tendo.
 h nod with
 their top
 i i. e. Every
 dog, &c. re-
 joyce to see
 thee.
 || For those
 names of Dogs,
 see the story of
 Actæon in the
 third Book of
 Ovid's *Meta-*
morphosis.
 † sweet:
 k with their
 voices.

In the following Examples the former line is to be turned into an Hexameter, the latter into a Pentameter verse.

I.
 Of Apples.

A few Apples indeed do not hurt the health of a boy ;
 But alas ! a l boy doth delight to m eat apples too much.

In Latin. It
 doth delight a
 boy.
 m to devour.

Of

2.

Of Bird nests.

(and there
A Boy searcheth out Black birds nests here
and rejoyceth when he can see them.

3.

Of a Top.

*for which be-
cause tis made
of wood you
may say *lignum*.

Ob foolish boy! why do you love to whirr
when as *you* may think your self rather
(to have deserved stripes

4.

Of a Candle.

(the night
A Candle affords light in the darkness of
And it supplies the place of the absence
(Sun.

5.

Of the Wood.

The wood gives a staff to the old man, the
(Wood gives a nest to the bird.
A shadow to the wearied man, and tim-
(ber to the o Carpenter.

n̄ materies.

= o faber.

6.

Of the Day.

In the Day all things are seen by the clear
(light of the Sun.
Nor doth any one going fear to stumble.

of

7.
Of Phaethon.

Phaethon attempted to guide the horses of
(the Sun in the Heavens.
Phaethon was tumbled deadlong out of the
(Heavens.

8.

Of the proud Frog.

In times past the proud Frog attempted
(p) to make her self as big as an Ox. p to equal,
The proud Frog was † broken a pieces *aque.*
(in the midst. † *dirumpo* or *dirumpor.*

9.

The Moral.

That you do not any thing boldly, || *Minerva* || above your
(being unwilling. || natural
Both Phaethon reaches, and the proud Frog *natural*
(reaches. || strength, skill,
or power.

The Author to his little Scholar.

That far have I led you : Now try * to set * fix
(your steps
Sere, if you can, † by your self, and with- † alone.
(out a guide

F I N I S.

G

That

That there may be need of no other Book to the use of
 this besides the Grammar, see here an Index or
 Table of all the English words contained in it,
 and the proper Latin words fitted to them; and
 that the Scholar may be the more sure to hit the
 right word, the Page is for the most part also not-
 ed to which it belongs; if the young Collectors
 thereof have made any omission or mistakes, those
 that are older, 'tis hoped, will pardon them.

The INDEX.

Page

A B

30 **T**O Abandon, repudio,
 as.

22 to Abhor, Abhorreo, es.

20 Able, Potens, tis.

60 Abominable, Abhomina-
 bilis, lis.

15 About, Circa.

64 About, Circum,

64 Above, Supra.

52 to Abound, Abundo, as.

13 Abroad, Foras.

120 Absent, Absens, tis.

63 to be Absent, Absum, es.

43 to Absolve, Absolvo, is.

78 to Abstain, Abstineo, es.

18 Abundance, Abunde.

A C

21 to Account, Habeo, es.

26 Achelous, Achelous.

73 an Ancron, Glans.

17 an Action, Actio.

A D

24 to Admire, Miror, ar.

31 to Admonish, Moneo, es.

28 to Adorn, Orno, as.

66 Advantageous, Commu-
 dus, da, um.

67 It is of much Advantage,
 Multum refert.

113 Adversity, Res adversa.

A E

61 Ægypt. Ægyptus, i.

The Index.

A F

to Affirm, Affirmo, as.
to Afflict, Affligo, is.
an Affliction, Afflictio, nis.
to Afford, Præbeo, es.
an African, Afer, ri.
After, A or Ab.
Afternoon, Tempus pomeridianum.

A G

Against, Contra.
Age, Ætas, tatis.
Agesilaus, Agesilaus, i.
It is agreeable, Convenit.
to Agree, Convenio, is

A I

The Air, Aer, ris,

A L

Alas, Ah.
an Alder, Alnus, i.
the Alderman, Præfectus, i.
Alexander, Alexander, dri.
Alike, Similis, is.
Alliance, Affinitas, tatis.
Almost, Fere.
Also, Quoque.
Always, Semper.

A M

to Amble, Tolluto, as.

17 to Amend, Emendo, as.
18 Amongst, Inter.

A N

68 Ancestours, Majores, um.
81 the Angel-hill, Angelocollis.
15 Anger, Ira, ræ.
114 an Angler, Piscator, oris.
12 Any, Quivis.

A P

48 to Appear, Appareo.
114 Appearance, Species, ei.
12 an Apple, malum, i.
29 Apt, Aptus, a, um.

A R

15 Are, Sum, es.
40 the Arcopagus, Arcopagus, i.
11 to Arise, Surgo, gis.
17 Aristotle, Aristoteles, lis.
99 Arms, Arma, orum.
107 an Army, Exercitus, us.

A S

86 to Ascend, Ascendo, is.
23 I am ashamed, Pudet me.
118 an Ash, Fraxinus, i. sem.
14 an Ass, Asinus, ni.
22 an Astrologer, Astrologus.

A T

30 an Athenian, Atheniensis, is.

The Index.

19 Attendance, Affiduitas, tatis.

121 to Attempt, Tento, as.

A V

17 to Avail, Valeo, es.

22 to Avoid, Vito, as.

29 an Avoider, Fugax, acis.

10 an Author, Author, oris.

42 Autumn, Autumnus, ni.

A X

100 an Ax, Securis, ris.

B A

25 **B**abylon, Babylon, onis.

36 **B**acchus, Bacchus, i.

20 a Back, Tergum, i.

86 Backward, Retro.

10 Bad, Malus, a, um,

35 a Bag, Saccus, ci.

114 a Bait, Esca, cæ.

58 to be Banished, Exulo, as.

54 a Bank, Ripa, pæ.

8 to Bark, Latro, as.

99 a Barn, Horreum, rei.

20 Base, Inhonestus, a, um.

58 Bashfulness, Pudor, oris.

26 a Batchelour, Coelebs, his.

17 a Battle, Prælium, i.

B E

15 a Beak, Rostrum, ti.

14 to Bear, Porto, as.

46 a Bearer, Nuncius, i.

56 a Beard, Barba, z.

100 a Beast, Bestia, z.

10 to Beat down, Dejicio.

20 Beautiful, Pulcher, a, um.

24 Beauty, Pulchritudo, nis.

17 Because, Quoniam,

12 to Become, Fio, fis.

96 a Bed, Lectus, ti.

36 a Bee, Apes, is.

12 Before, Antiquam.

18 to Begin, Incipio, is.

40 a Beginning, Principium,

i.

12 to Behave, Gero, z.

29 It Behoveth, Oportet.

12 to Believe, Credo, z.

115 Below, Infra.

29 a Bell, Campana, na.

75 Beroe, Beroe, es.

11 Best, Optimus, a, um.

18 to Betake, Recipio, z.

12 Betimes, Cito, mane.

17 to Betray, Prodo, z.

11 Better, Melior, us.

B I

79 Birch, Betula, lz.

14 a Bird, Avis, is.

114 a Bird-catcher, Aucupis.

12 a Bill, Catalogus, z.

109 a Bitch, Canis, his.

B L

20 Black, Niger, a, um.

35 Bl

The Index.

6 *Black and Blew*, Livi-
 dus, a, um.
 7 *Blackest*, Nigerrimus, a,
 um.
 7 *Blackness*, Nigrido, inis.
 8 *a Black-bird*, Turdus, i.
 8 *a Bladder*, Vesica, æ.
 6 *a Blessing*, Præsidium, i.
 1 *Blind*, Coecus, a, um.
 6 *Blood*, Sanguis, nis.
 5 *a Blot*, Labes, is.
 6 *a Blow*, Ictus, us.
 1 *to Blow*, Flo, as,

B O

16 *a Bre*, Aper, ri.
 5 *a Body*, Corpus, oris.
 6 *Bristerous*, Ferox, ocis.
 6 *Bold*, Audax, acis.
 8 *Boldness*, Audacia, æ.
 0 *a Brook*, Liber, ri.
 6 *a Boot*, Ocrea, æ.
 8 *a Borderer*, Finitimus, i.
 9 *a Bosome*, Sinus, us.
 3 *Both*, Et.
 18 *a Bow*, Arcus, us.
 2 *Bowels*, Viscera, um, pl.
 0 *a Boy*, Puer, ri.

B R

30 *Bragging*, Jactabundus,
 a, um.
 100 *Branches*, Ramosus, a,
 um.
 18 *to Brandish*, Vitro, as
 69 *Brass*, æs, æris, n.

8 *to Bray*, rudo, is.

12 *a Break-fast*, Jentaculum, i.

24 *to Break off*, Interrumpo.

79 *a Breast*, Pectus, oris.

66 *Breeches*, Femoralia, um,
 pl.

28 *a Bridle*, Frenum, i.

71 *Bright*, Lucide, adv.

24 *to Bring back*, Restituo, is.

11 *to Bring forth*, Pario, is.

14 *Britain*, Britannia, æ.

35 *Broad*, Latus, a, um.

39 *to Brood*, Incubo, as.

13 *a Brother*, Frater, ris.

B U

29 *Build*, Ædifico, as.

18 *a Building*, Ullius rei
 perfectio.

100 *a Bull*, Taurus, ri.

10 *to Burn*, Uro, ris,

17 *Bury*, Buria, æ.

100 *a Butcher*, Lanus, i.

15 *Butter*, Butyrum, ri.

14 *a Burden*, Onus, eris.

22 *Business*, Negotium, i.

56 *a Buzzing*, Murmur, ris.

C A

8 *to Cackle*, Cicurio, ris.

6 *Cesar*, Caesar, aris.

39 *a Calf*, Vitulus, li.

67 *Cambridge*, Cantabrigia,
 æ.

G 3

14

The Index

- 14 *a Camel*, Camelus, li.
 120 *a Candle*, Candela, læ.
 29 *Capable*, Capax, acis.
 40 *a Captain*, Dux, ducis.
 79 *a Cardinal*, Cardinalis, lis.
 14 *a Carp*, Carpio, onis.
 22 *a Carpenter*, Lignarius, i.
 46 *a Carrier*, Tabellarius, i.
 25 *to Catch*, Capro, as.
 31 *Cattle*, pecus, oris.
 19 *a Cause*, Causa, æ.

C E

- 36 *to Celebrate*, Celebro.

C H

- 12 *to Change*, Muto, as.
 119 *Chanter*, Hylactor, oris.
 20 *Chast*, Chastus, a, um.
 41 *Chastly*, Chastè.
 50 *to Cheer on*, Hortor, aris.
 54 *to Chear up*, animo, as.
 vel accendo, is.
 107 *a Cherry*, Cerasum, si.
 15 *a Cheese*, Caseus, sei.
 110 *a Chest*, Cista, æ.
 39 *a Chicken*, Pullus, li.
 15 *a Chiding*, Objurgatio, onis.
 32 *Childhood*, Ætas puerilis.
 35 *Children*, Liberi, orum.
 23 *the Chin*, Mentum, ti.
 54 *to Chirp*, Minurio, ris.
 26 *Choler*, Bilis, is.

- 81 *Christmas*, Natalis Christi.
 106 *Christopher*, Christophorus, ri. &
 64 *a Church*, Templum.
 27 *a Church-yard*, Coemeterium, rii.
 68 *Churlish*, Improbus, um.

C I

- 114 *Circumspect*, Circumspectus a, um.
 18 *a Citizen*, Civis, is.
 16 *a City*, Urbs, is.
 31 *Civil*, Civilis, is.

C L

- 10 *Clean*, Mundus, a, um.
 23 *six of the Clock*, Hora sexta.
 100 *a Clock*, Horologium.
 30 *a Close*, Claustrum, ri.
 36 *to Cloud*, Obnubilo, as.
 29 *Clownishly*, Rusticè.

C O

- 15 *a Cock*, Gallus, i.
 112 *a Coffe*, Arca, æ.
 10 *Cold*, Frigidus, a, um.
 25 *a Colossus*, Colossus, i.
 12 *to Come*, Venio, is.
 64 *a Comb*, Pecten, inis.
 26 *a Comfort*, Solatium, i.
 219 *a Command*, Mandatum, i.

The Index.

24 a Commendation, Laus,
 dis.
 11 to Commit, Committo, is.
 19 the Common people, Vul-
 gus, i.
 26 the Common-wealth, Res,
 publica, æ.
 80 a Companion, Comes,
 itis.
 18 Company, Comites, um.
 19 a Company, Multitudo,
 inis.
 68 Company, Societas, atis.
 20 to Compare, Comparo, as.
 24 in Comparison, Præ.
 24 a Complaint, Querela.
 41 to Compassionate, Mi-
 sereor.
 99 a Concubine, Concubi-
 na, æ.
 13 a Condition, Mos, moris.
 17 to Conduce, Conduco, is.
 76 to Conferre, Confero, ers.
 73 Constantine, Constanti-
 nus, i.
 63 to Construe, Expono, is.
 21 to Contemn, Contemno, is.
 22 Contention, Lis, litis.
 19 Continual, Assiduus, a, um.
 33 Contrary, Contrarius, a,
 um.
 84 Controversie, Controver-
 sia, æ.
 19 Controversie, Res con-
 troversæ.
 13 to Converſe, Verſor, aris.

91 the Cooks-row, Coquor-
 rum vices, i.
 190 Coral, Corallium, vel,
 corallum, i.
 15 Corn, Seges, itis.
 112 Consty, Pretiosus, a, um.
 10 a Cottage, Cassa, æ.
 23 Covetous, Avarus, a, um.
 88 to Cough, Tussio, is.
 34 Council, Consilium, i.
 79 a Councillor, Senator,
 oris.
 51 to Counterfeit, Simulo, as.
 27 a Country, Regio, onis.
 25 a Country-man, Rusti-
 cus, i.
 28 the Course, Cursus, us.
 96 the Court, Aula, æ.
 36 to Court, Ambio, is.
 33 Courteous, Humanus, a
 um.
 52 Courtesie, Humanitas, is.
 24 a Courtier, Aulicus, ci.
 13 a Cousin, Consobrinus, ni.
 100 a Cow, Vacca, æ.
 21 a Cward, Meticulo-
 sus, si.

C R

51 to Crack, Crepito, as.
 79 Craftiest, Astutissimus,
 a, um.
 26 the Cramp, Spasmus, mi.
 36 a Creature, Creatura, ræ.
 27 Credit, Fides, ei.
 23 a Cry, Clamor, oris.

The Index.

24 to Cry, Fleo, es.
 43 a Crime, Crimen, is.
 106 a Cripple, Homo claudicans.
 8 to Croak, Coaxo, as.
 14 Crooked, Curvus, a, um.
 79 the Crotch, Pubes, is.
 8 to Crow, Cano, is.
 34 a Crown, Corona, nā.
 81 a Crue, Turba, æ.

C U

109 a Cupboard, Abacus, ci.
 26 to Cure, Sano, as.
 63 Curious, Curiosus, a, um.
 19 Cursing, Diræ, arum.

C Y

25 Cyrus, Cyrus, ri.

D A

26 **A** Damsel, Puella, lā.
 55 to Dance, Salio, is.
 29 Daring, Audax, cis, adj.
 104 a Dasie, Bellis, is.
 100 a Date, Dactilus, li.
 26 a Daughter, Filia, æ.
 12 a Day, Dies, ei.

D E

15 Dead, Mortuus, a, um.
 57 Dear, Charus, a, um.
 17 Death, Mors, tis.

115 Death bringing, Mortifer, ra, um.

63 Debt, Debitum, ti.
 12 to Deceive, Fallo, lis.
 84 to Decide, Dirimo, is.
 80 a Deed, Factum, ti.
 112 Delicate, Delicatus, a, um.

19 Delight, Deliciæ, arum.
 22 to Delight, Delecto, as.
 16 Demetrius, Demetrius, i.

25 Democritus, Democritus, i.

30 Demosthenes, Demosthenes.

115 a Den, Antrum, tri.

17 to Deny, Nego, as.

58 to Deprive, Privo, as.

68 to Descend, Discendo, is.

33 to Desire, Sitio, is.

84 Desirous, Cupidus, a, um.

15 to Despise, Contemno, is.

33 Destruction, Extitium, i.

62 to Deterr, Deterreo, as.

26 to Desist, Abominor, aris.

77 to Detract, Detraho, is.

29 a Devourer, Edax, acis.

64 Devout, Venerabundus, a, um.

D I

19 Dialect, Dialectus, i, æ.

25 Diana, Diana, nā.

70 a Dye, Alea, æ.

70 Difficult, Difficilis, e.

10 Dili-

The Index.

10 *Diligence*, *Diligentia*, æ.
 64 *Diligent*, *Diligens*, tis.
 23 *Diligently*, *Diligenter*.
 26 *Dindimus*, *Dindimus*, mi.
 12 *a Dinner*, *Prandium*, i.
 51 *Dirt*, *Sordities*, ei.
 11 *Dirty*, *Sordidus*, a, um.
 100 *Disappointed*, *Frustratus*,
 a, um.
 34 *a Disease*, *Morbus*, bi.
 96 *Diseased*, *Captus*, a, um.
 95 *Disgrace*, *Dedecus*, oris.
 33 *a Disposition*, *Ingenium*, i.
 22 *to Disquiet*, *Molesto*, æ.
 40 *a Dissembler*, *Hypocrita*, æ.
 65 *to be Distant*, *Disto*, as.
 22 *to Disturb*, *Aufero*, fers.
 84 *a Ditch*, *Fovea*, æ.

D O

12 *to Do*, *Facio*, is.
 10 *a Dog*, *Canis*, is.
 118 *a Dog*, *Catulus*, i.
 105 *Domineering*, *Procer*,
 aris.
 72 *Doublet*, *Diplois*, idis.
 21 *I was down*, *Humi stratus*,
 eram.

D R

22 *a Draper*, *Pannarius*, i.
 114 *to Dress*, *Coguo*, as.
 33 *to Drink*, *Bibo*, as.
 77 *a Drinking*, *Compotatio*,
 onis.

30 *to Drive*, *Ago*, is.
 16 *to be Driven*, *Redigor*,
 eris.
 61 *a Drone*, *Fucus*, i.
 20 *a Drop*, *Gutta*, æ.
 33 *the Dropsie*, *Hydrops*, opis.
 53 *a Drone*, *Fucus*, ci.
 102 *a Drum*, *Tympanum*, ni.
 28 *Drunk*, *Ebrius*, a, um.

D U

18 *a Dunce*, *Indoctus*, a, um.
 93 *a Dunghil*, *Sterquilini-*
um i.
 77 *Dust*, *Pulvis*, eris.
 103 *Dusty*, *Pulverulentus*, a,
 um.
 12 *Duty*, *Officium*, i.

E A

27 *A N Eagle*, *Aquila*, læ.
 41 *Eared*, *Auritus*, a, um.
 12 *Early*, *Diluculo*.
 79 *the Earth*, *Terra*, ræ.
 21 *Easie*, *Facilis*, le.
 17 *Easier*, *Facilior*, us.
 11 *Easily*, *Facile*.
 94 *the East-gate street*, *Vi-*
cus Orientalis.
 8 *to Eat*, *Edo*, is.
 25 *Æta*, *Æta*, æ.

E D

25 *an Edge*, *Acies*, ei.
 105 *St. Edmubury*, *Sci.*
 G 5 *Edmun*.

The Index.

Edmundi Buria.

44 Education, Educatio, onis.

E I.

17 Eight, Octo.

15 Eighteen, Decem & octo.

12 Either, Aut, vel five.

E L

33 Eldest, Maximus natu.

81 Elegancy, Elegancia, æ.

81 an Elephant, Elephas, an-
tis.

35 an Ell, Ulna, nã.

118 an Elm, Ulmus, mi, fã.

19 Eloquence, Eloquentia, æ.

30 Eloquent, Eloquentis, tis.

E M

30 an Emperour, Impetator,
oris.

103 an Employment, Occu-
pation, onis.

35 Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

27 Emulation, Emulatio, onis

E N

18 to Encompass, Circumve-
nio, is.

24 to Encourage, Excito, as.

13 to Endeavour, Conor, ris.

30 Endowed, Præditus, a, um.

20 an Enemy, Inimicus, ci.

21 England, Anglia, æ.

33 the English, Angli, orum,
plur.

21 Enough, Satis.

26 to Entertain, Hospitas.

E P

25 Ephesus, Ephesus, ti, fãm.

97 an Epistle, Epistola, lã.

E Q

15 Equally, Æque.

E R

17 Erisiſthion, Erisiſtion, onis.

17 Eristhenes, Eristhenes, n.

18 an Errour, Error, oris.

E S

119 an Estate, Res, ei.

12 to Esteem, Æstimo, as.

E T

22 Eternity, Eternitas, tis.

E V

29 Evening, Vesper.

69 the Event, Eventus, us

27 Evident, Conspicuus, a,
um.

E X

1 an Example, Exemplum,
li.

Exceeding, Valde.

29 Exceedingly, vehemen-
ter.

27 Excellent, Præclarus, a,
um.

The Index.

18 to *Expect*, *Expecto*, as.
 20 *Expecting*, *Expectans*,
 antis.
 17 *Extremely*, *Valde*.

E Y

11 an *Eye*, *Oculus*, li.
 41 an *Eye-witness*, *Testis*
oculatus.

F A

24 **T**O *Fade*, *Languescere*, is.
 11 *Fair*, *Pulcher*, a, um.
 21 *Fair*, *Serendus*, a, um.
 33 *Faithful*, *Fidus*, a, um.
 9 to *Fall*, *Cado*, is.
 19 to *Fall out*, *Dissentio*, is.
 77 *Fame*, *Fama*, mæ.
 18 *Familiarity*, *Societas*
tatis.
 100 *Fare*, *Cibus*, li.
 103 *Farewel*, *Vale*.
 52 *Fat*, *pinguis*, e.
 19 a *Father*, *Pater*, tris.
 63 a *Father-in-law*, *Vir-
 gatus*.
 11 a *Fault*, *Culpa*, a.
 18 *Fear*, *Timor*, oris.
 9 *Fearful*, *Timidus*, a, um.
 77 a *Feast*, *Comessatio*,
 onis.
 99 a *Feather*, *Pluma*, mæ.

29 *February*, *Februarius*, i.
 63 to be *Fed*, *Pascor*, eris.
 102 a *Fencer*, *Lanista*, rz;
Maſ.

98 *Fertile*, *Fertilis*, le.

F I

9 *Fierce*, *Ferox*, ocis.
 51 *Fifty*, *quingenta*.
 19 the *Fifth*, *Quintus* a, um.
 19 the *Fifteenth*, *Decimus*
Quintus.

17 to *Fill*, *Impleo*, es.
 16 to *Find fault with*, *Cul-
 po*, is.
 11 *Fine*, *Pulcher*, a, um.
 29 a *Finger*, *Digitus*, ti.
 9 a *Fire*, *Ignis*, is.
 13 the *First*, *Primus*, a, um.
 22 a *Fish*, *Piscis*, cis.
 63 to *Fish*, *Piscor*, aris.
 83 *Fit*, *Aptus*, a, um.

F L

20 to *Flatter*, *Lando*, as.
 26 a *Fleece*, *Vellus*, eris.
 14 *Flesh*, *Caro*, carnis.
 9 to *Flie*, *Fugio*, is.
 34 a *Flock*, *Grex*, Gre-
 gis.
 11 a *Flower*, *Flos*, floris.

F O

15 a *Foal*, *Pullus*, li.
 9 to *Follow*, *Sequor*, eris.
 19 *Folly*, *Stultitia*, z.

The Index.

12 a Fool, Stultus, ti.
 11 Foolish, Stultus, ta, tum.
 15 a Foot, Pes, pedis.
 100 a Fore-head,, Frons,
 frontis.
 108 to Forget, Obliviscor,
 eris.
 21 Forgetful, Oblivus, a, um.
 13 a Form, Classis, is.
 19 Former, Prior, us.
 118 a Forrest, Saltus, us.
 18 to Forsake, Desero, is.
 32 Fortunate, Fortunatus,
 a, um.
 37 Foul, Turpis, pis.
 18 a Foundation, Principi-
 um, i.
 2 Forty, Quadraginta.

F R

55 France, Gallia, a.
 34 Free, Liber, a, um.
 9 to Freeze, Gelo, as.
 76 Friday, Dies Veneris.
 16 a Friend, Amicus, ci.
 42 Friend ship, Amicitia, a.
 41 to Frigh, Terreo, es.
 121 a Frog, Rana, a.
 18 From, A, ab, abs.
 111 to Frown, Frontem,
 corrugo, as.

E U

35 Full, Plenus, a, um.

G A

8 T O Gabble, Gingrio, is.
 35 a Garden, Hortus, i.
 58 a Gardener, Hortulanus,
 ni.
 112 a Garment, Vestis, tis.
 9 to Gather, Colligo, is.

G E

40 a General, Generalis,
 lis, adj.
 71 a Generation, Genera-
 tio, onis.
 21 Gently, Leniter.
 13 George, Gebrgus, i.
 12 to Get, Acquirō, is.

G I

73 a Gift, Donum, ni.
 106 Giles, Egidius, i.
 118 to Gird, Cingo, is.

G L

18 to be Glad, Gaudeo, es.
 114 to Glisten, Nitro, es.
 99 Glistening, Nitidus, a, um.
 117 Glory, Gloria, a.
 52 a Glove, Chirotheca, a.
 97 a Glutton, Gulosus, a,
 um. Or, cibo oneratus.

G N

17 to Gnaw, Rodo, is.

G O

The Index.

G O

- 87 *God*, Deus, i.
 88 *to Go from*, Transeo, is.
 13 *to Go on*, Procedo, is.
 27 *Gold*, Aurum, i.
 26 *Golden*, Aureus, a, um.
 22 *a Goldsmith*, Faber aurarius.
 10 *Good*, Bonus, a, um.
 26 *Good shear*, Lautæ Dapes.
 117 *a Goosebury*, Uva Grosula.
 14 *a Goose*, Anser, eris.
 104 *a Gosling*, Anserculus, li.
 94 *a Governour*, Gubernator, oris.

G R

- 83 *the Grammar-School*, Ludus Literarius.
 11 *Grass*, Gramen, inis.
 54 *Grassy*, Gramineus, a, um.
 14 *Grateful*, Gratus, a, um.
 64 *Grave*, Gravis, e.
 98 *a Grave*, Sepulchrum, i.
 20 *Gray*, Nubibus tessalatus, a, um.
 92 *Greasy*, Adipatus, a, um.
 10 *Great*, Magnus, a, um.
 51 *Great with young*, Gravidus, a, um.
 65 *Greece*, Græcia, æ.
 14 *Greedy*, Avidus, a, um.
 92 *Greek*, Græcus, a, um.

- 11 *Green*, Viridis, e.
 101 *Greeting*, Salus, utis.
 14 *a Grey-hound*, Canis Gallicus.
 17 *Grievous*, Gravis, e.
 22 *a Grocer*, Aromatarius, i.
 118 *a Grove*, Lucus, ci.
 54 *Ground*, Terra, ræ.
 52 *to Grow rich*, ditescio, is.
 12 *to Grown to be*, Fio, fis.
 8 *to Grunt*, Grunno, is.

G U

- 50 *a Guard*, Præsidium, i.
 121 *to Guide*, Duceo, is.
 121 *a Guide*, Dux, cis.
 15 *Guilty*, Reus, a, um.

H A

- 27 *Half*, Dimidium, i.
 109 *to Haul*, Claudico, as.
 93 *an Hammer*, Malleus, i.
 16 *at Hand*, Promptus, a, um.
 12 *Happy*, Felix.
 14 *Hard*, Difficilis, le.
 58 *Hardy*, Durus, a, um.
 10 *a Hare*, Lepus, oris, mas.
 30 *an Harp*, Lyra, ræ.
 28 *an Harrow*, Occa, æ.
 10 *an Hart*, Cervus, vi.
 51 *an Hat*, Galerum, ri.
 11 *to Hate*, Odio habeo.
 14 *an Hawk*, Accipiter, ris.

H E

The Index.

H E

- 11 *a Head*, Caput, itis.
 26 *Headlong*, Præceps, itis.
 98 *Healthy*, Sanus, a, um.
 17 *Health*, Salus, utis.
 38 *an Heap*, Acervus, i.
 20 *to Hear*, Audio, is.
 90 *an Hearth*, Focus, ci.
 27 *Heat*, Calor, oris, Mas.
 21 *Heaven*, Cœlum, li.
 56 *an Hedge*, Sepes, is.
 16 *to Help*, Juvo, as.
 14 *an Hen*, Gallina, næ.
 20 *Hercules*, Hercules, is.
 112 *an Herd*, Agmen, inis.
 21 *Here*, Hic.
 21 *Hereafter*, Postea.
 21 *Hesper*, Hesperius, i.

H I

- 11 *to Hide*, Abscondo, is.
 10 *High*, Altus, a, um.
 10 *an Hill*, Mons, is.
 18 *Himself*, Sui.
 25 *to Hinder*, Impedio, is.
 26 *Hypodamius*, Hyppodamas, næ.
 25 *Hire*, Merces, edita.
 36 *an Hive*, Alveare, is.

H O

- 110 *to Hard*, Coacervo, as.
 20 *Hollow*, Cavus, a, um.
 10 *Holy*, Sanctus, a, um.
 25 *an Holy day*, Dies festus.

- 86 *Homer*, Homerus, i.
 79 *Honest*, Honestus, a, um.
 73 *Honester*, Honestior, us.
 51 *Honestly*, Honestè.
 79 *Honesty*, Honestas, aris.
 20 *Honoured*, Honoratus, a, um.
 36 *Hony*, Mel, mellis.
 76 *an Hook*, Hamus, mi.
 14 *to Hop*, Salto, as.
 10 *an Horse*, Equus, i.
 90 *an Horse-race*, Certamen Equestre.
 10 *Hot*, Calidus, a, um.
 20 *an Hour*, Hora, næ.
 15 *an Hoarse*, Dominus.
 10 *Hugo*, Ingens, tis.
 10 *Humble*, Humilis, le.
 26 *an Humor*, Humor, oris.
 35 *an Hundred and fifty*, Centum & quinquaginta.
 17 *Hunger*, Esuries, ci.
 10 *Hungry*, Esuriens, tis.
 63 *to Hunt*, Venor, aris.
 119 *Huntress*, Agres, es.
 50 *an Huntsman*, Venator, oris.
 23 *Hurtful*, Nocuus, a, um.
 13 *an Husband*, Maritus, ri.
 28 *an Husbandman*, Agricola, læ.
 11 *to Hurt*, Noceo, is.

- 47 *A Jackanapes*, Simius, i.
 52 *A Jade*, Caballus, li.

16 Ja-

The Index.

16 *Jalyfus*, Jalyfus, fi.
 105 *James*, Jacobus, i.
 26 *Jafon*, Jafon, onis.

I D

19 *Ides*, Idus, a, um, fæm, pl.
 10 *Idle*, Ignavus, a, um.

I E

32 *a Jewel*, Gemma, mæ.

I G

31 *Ignorance*, Ignorantia, æ.
 19 *Ignorant*, Ignarus, a, um.

I L

17 *Ill*, Malus, a, um.

I M

25 *an Image*, Imago, inis.
 64 *to Imitate*, Imitor, aris.
 45 *to Impart*, Impertio, tis.
 109 *Imperfect*, Imperfectus,
 a, um.
 103 *Importunity*, Importu-
 nitas, aris.

I N

35 *an Inch*, Pollex, icis.
 61 *Inclination*, Inclinatio,
 onis.
 97 *to Incline*, Inclino, as.
 15 *Indeed*, Vere, Revera.
 86 *an Infant*, Infans, tis, com.
 22 *an Injury*, Injuria, æ.
 79 *Injustice*, Injustitia, æ.

13 *Ink*, Atramentum, i.
 31 *an Inkborn*, Atramentari-
 um, i.

54 *Integrity*, Integritas, atis.
 36 *Intemperance*, Intempe-
 rantia, æ.

30 *to Intend*, Statuo, is.
 50 *Intolerable*, Intolerabilis,
 le.

30 *Invite*, Voco, as.

I O

27 *John*, Johannes, nis.
 25 *Jove*, Jupiter, Jovis.
 61 *a Journey*, Iter, ineris.
 nu.

119 *Joyful*, Iætus, a, um.
 22 *a Joyner*, Arcularius, i.

I R

19 *It Irkerb*, Tædet.

I T

65 *Italy*, Italia, æ.

I U

19 *a Judge*, Judex, icis.
 112 *Judgment*, Judicium, i.
 70 *Julius*, Julius, i.
 19 *July*, Julius, i.
 83 *June*, onis.
 83 *Jupiter*, G. Jovis.
 23 *Just*, At, Ad.
 33 *Justice*, Justitia, æ.
 41 *Justly*, Juste.
 116 *Juvenal*, Juvenalis, his

KA

K A

19 *Kalends*, *Kalendæ*, arum.

K E

24 *to Keep back*, *Detineo*, es.

K I

51 *to Kill*, *Occido*, is.

119 *Kill-buck*, *Nebrophonus*, ni.

22 *a Kind*, *Genus*, eris.

16 *a Kindness*, *Amor*, oris.

21 *to take Kindly*, *Boniconsulo*.

32 *a King*, *Rex*, *Regis*.

17 *a Kingdom*, *Regnum*, ni.

71 *a King-killer*, *Regicida*, æ, Mas.

K N

32 *a Knave*, *Nebulo*, onis.

79 *a Knee*, *Genu*, indecli.

31 *a Knife*, *Cultrum*, tri.

110 *a Knock*, *Ictus*, us, Mas.

L A

9 *Labour*, *Labor*, oris.

5 *a Labourer*, *Operarius*, i.

6 *Lad*, *Puer*, ri.

6 *Laden*, *Plenus*, a, um.

12 *the Ladies of Destiny*, *Parcæ*, carum

4 *a Lamb*, *Agnus*, ni,

52 *Lame*, *Claudus*, a, um.

23 *to Lament*, *Lugeo*, es.

63 *Land*, *Fundus*, di.

114 *a Lark*, *Alauda*, dæ.

12 *Last*, *Postremus*, a, um.

30 *Latin*, *Latinus*, a, um.

12 *the Latin*, *Tongue*, *Lingua Latina*.

57 *a Laughing-stock*, *Lubrium*, i.

53 *to Laugh*, *Rideo*, es.

34 *Laurel*, *Laurus*, ri, & rus, fæ.

18 *to Lay*, *Pono*, nis.

18 *to Lay out*, *Impendo*, dis.

31 *Laziness*, *Ignavia*, æ.

L E

34 *to Lead*, *Duco*, is.

99 *a Leaf*, *Folium*, i.

30 *to Leap over*, *Transilio*, is.

63 *to Learn*, *Lego*, is.

12 *Learned*, *Doctus*, a, um.

23 *Learning*, *Doctrina*, næ.

61 *Leave*, *Venia*, æ.

27 *to Leave*, *Relinquo*, is.

15 *a Leg*, *Crus*, cruris.

68 *Leisure*, *Orium*, i.

64 *to Lend*, *Commodo*, as.

11 *Less*, *Minor*, oris.

97 *to Lessen*, *Minuo*, is.

11 *a Lesson*, *Lectio*, onis.

11 *Letters*, *Literæ*, arum.

110 *a Lettice*, *Lactuca*, cæ.

L I

The Index

L I

- 23 *Liable*, Obnoxius, a, um.
 24 *Liberality*, Liberalitas, atis.
 11 *Liberty*, Libertas, atis.
 39 *to Lick*, Lambo, is.
 23 *to Lie*, Jaceo, es.
 12 *Life*, Vita, tæ.
 9 *to Lift up*, Tollo, lis.
 15 *a Light*, Lumen, inis.
 20 *Like*, Similis, le.
 119 *Lightfoot*, Labros.
 61 *a Line*, Linea, æ.
 20 *a Little before*, Paulo ante.
 68 *to Listen*, Ausculto, as.
 11 *to Live*, Vivo, vis.

L O

- 36 *to Load*, Onero, as.
 92 *Logicck*, Logica, cæ.
 22 *London*, Londinum, ni.
 35 *Long*, Longus, a, um.
 18 *to Look*, Specto, as.
 37 *to Look after*, Curo, as.
 114 *a Looking-glass*, Speculum, li.
 94 *a Lord*, Dominus, ni.
 20 *Lost*, Amissus, a, um.
 15 *Love*, Amor, oris.
 11 *to Love*, Amo, as.
 32 *Loving*, Amans, tis.
 9 *Law*, Humilis, le.
 8 *to Low*, Mugio, is.
 15 *Lower*, Inferior, us.

9 *Lowly*, Mitis, re.

L Y

20 *a Lyon*, Leo, onis.

M A

- 15 *Madness*, Infania, æ.
 33 *a Magistrate*, Magistratus, tus.
 15 *a Magpy*, Pica, cæ.
 25 *a Maid*, Virgo, inis.
 77 *a Mayor*, Prætor, oris.
 9 *to Make*, Reddo, is.
 83 *to Make haste*, Festino, as.
 5 *Malicious*, Malevolus, a, um.
 9 *a Man*, Homo, inis.
 9 *a Manger*, Præcepe, is, Neur.
 80 *Mankind*, Genus Humanum.
 13 *Many*, Multus, a, um.
 118 *a Maple*, Acer, ceris.
 19 *March*, Martius, ij.
 15 *a Mare*, Equa, quæ.
 15 *a Market*, Forum, ri.
 63 *to be Married*, Nubeo, is.
 14 *Mars*, Mars, tis.
 6 *a Master*, Præceptor, oris.
 25 *Mausolus*, Mausolus, li.
 19 *May*, Maius, i.

M E

- 54 *a Meadow*, Pratum, ti.
 9 *the Mean while*, Interim.
 27 *Mea*

The Index.

27 *Meat*, Cibus, bi.
 13 *Meddling*, Occupatus.
 26 *Medea*, Medea, æ.
 26 *Melancholy*, Melancho-
 lia, æ.
 31 *Melibæus*, Melibæus, i.
 21 *Memory*, Memoria, æ.
 22 *a Mercer*, Mercator, oris.
 67 *a Merchant*, Negotiator,
 oris.
 26 *Mermer*, Mermerus.

M I

65 *a Mile*, Mille passus
 24 *Milo*, Milo, onis.
 17 *the Mind*, Animus, mi.
 12 *to Mind*, Curo, as.
 19 *Mindful*, Memor, oris.
 49 *to Mingle*, Misceo.
 34 *a Miscarriage*, Error, oris.
 44 *Mischief*, Malum, li.
 19 *Mischievous*, Incom-
 modus, a, um.
 47 *a Misfortune*, Infortuni-
 um, i.

M O

1 *Modest*, Modestus, a, um.
 2 *a Moment*, Momentum,
 ti.
 9 *a Month*, Mensis, sis..
 6 *a Monitor*, Monitor, o is.
 7 *a Monkey*, Circos itele-
 ca, æ.
 7 *Money*, Pecunia, æ.
 3 *a Mood*. Modus, di.

11 *the Moon*, Luna, æ.
 17 *More*, Plus, uris.
 12 *the Morning*, Mane.
 82 *to Morrow*, cras.
 19 *for the Most part*, Ple-
 rumque.
 31 *a Mother*, Mater, tris.
 47 *a Motion*, Motus, us.
 25 *to Move*, Moveo, es.
 81 *a Mouse*, Mus, uris.

M U

80 *Much*, Frequens, ris.
 16 *to be Much*, Grassor,
 aris.
 19 *a Multitude*, Multitudo,
 inis.
 54 *Murmuring*, Murmur,
 uris.
 114 *the Murren*, Lues, is.
 43 *Murder*, Homicidium, i.
 17 *the Muses*, Musæ, arum.
 71 *Musick*, Musica, cæ.

N A

93 **A** *Naile*, Unguis, is.
 22 **A** *a Name*, Nomen, inis.
 78 *Narrow*, Augustus, a,
 um.
 18 *Nature*, Natura, æ.
 61 *Natural*, Naturalis, is.
 9 *Naughty*, Ma'u, a, um.

N E

12 *Near*, prope.

73 *Nearer*,

73 *Near*
 35 *a*
 mus.
 14 *Near*
 um.
 54 *to*
 24 *Near*
 35 *Near*
 19 *Near*
 æ.
 20 *to*
 8 *to*
 12 *a*
 104
 q
 54
 94
 14
 11
 67
 90
 3

The Index.

73 *Nearer*, proprius.
 55 *a Neck of Land*, Isth-
 mus, mi.
 14 *Necessary*, Necessarius, a,
 um.
 54 *to Need*, Egeo, es.
 24 *Need*, Opus.
 35 *Negligent*, Negligens, tis.
 19 *Negligence*, Neglegentia,
 æ.
 20 *to Neglect*, Negligo, is.
 8 *to Neigh*, Hinnio, is.
 12 *a Neighbour*, Vicinus, ni.
 104 *Neighbouring*, propin-
 quus, a, um.
 54 *Neptune*, Neptunus.
 94 *a Nest*, Nidus, di.
 14 *a Net*, Rete, is.
 11 *Never*, Nunquam.
 67 *Newark*, Noverca. æ.
 90 *Newmarket-beath*, Cam-
 p s Novoforensis.
 31 *Next Neighbour*, Affinis, is.

N I

27 *a Night*, Nox, ætis.
 15 *a Nightringale*; Luscinia;
 æ.
 25 *Nile*, Nilus, li.
 9 *Nimble*, Celer, adj.
 25 *Nimbly*, Celeriter.

N O

32 *No ways just*, prorsus
 iniquus, a um.
 68 *Noble*, Nobili, le.

30 *No body*. Nemo.
 20 *None*, Nullus, a, um.
 19 *Nones*, Nonæ, arum.
 35 *Noon*, Meridies, ei.
 71 *Northumberland-Men*,
 Northumbrienses, ium.
 11 *Nothing*, Nihil.
 42 *a Nought*, Nihili.

N H

54 *to Number*, Numero, a
 54 *a Nut*, Nux, nucis.

O A

9 **A** *N Oak*, Robur, oris.

O B

49 *to Object*, Obj cio, cis.
 55 *Obstinate*, Pertinax, cis,
 adj.
 49 *to Obtrude*, Obtrudo, is.

O C

80 *Octavius Caesar*, Octa-
 vius Caesar.
 10 *October*, October, ris.

O F

13 *to Offend*, Pecco, as.
 19 *an Offender*, Peccator
 oris.
 30 *to Offer*, Offero, fers.
 33 *an Office*, Officium, i.
 39 *an Off spring*, Proles, l.
 12 *Oft*, Saepe.

OL

- 14 *Old*, Antiquus, a, um
 32 an *Old-man*, Senex, -se-
 nis
 88 an *Old-woman*, Anus
 36 *Old age*, Senectus, rutis.
 67 an *Olive*, Oliva, væ,
 25 *Olympian*, Olympius, a,
 um.

OM

- 109 to *Omit*, Omitto, is,

ON

- 31 at *Once*, Simul.
 9 *One another*, Sui invicem.
 12 *Only*, Solum or Tantum,

OP

- 24 to *Open* Aperio, is.
 49 to *Oppose*, Oppugno, as.

OR

- 4 an *Orator*, Orator, oris
 1 *Or*, Aur.
 6 an *Orchard*, Promari-
 um, i.
 5 to *Order*, Moderor, aris
 6 *Ordinary*, Communis, ne.
 6 the *Orgies*, Orgia, orum,
 9 an *Original* Origo, inis.
 6 an *Ornament* Ornamen-
 tum, ti.

OT

- 14 *Other*, Alius, a, um.

O U

- 61 to *Overcome*, Vinea, is
 56 to be *Overcome*, Vincor,
 eris.
 17 *Ovid's Metamorphosis*,
 Ovidii Metamorphosis.
 11 *Out*, E or Ex.
 5 to *Out-run*, Præcurro, is.
 17 to *Owe*, Debeo, es.
 68 an *Owner*, Dominus, ni.

OX

- 28 an *Ox*, Bos, bovis.
 67 *Oxford*, Oxonium, i.

OY

- 22 an *Oyster*, Oystrea, a.

PA

- 13 *Pace*, Gradus, us.
 90 *Pace*, Toluto, as.
 118 a *Pack* Agmen, inis.
 37 *Pains*, Opera, æ.
 110 a *Pair*, Par, ris.
 73 a *Palace*, Palatium, i.
 114 a *Palate*, Palatum, i.
 11 *Pale*, Pallidus, a, um.
 117 a *Pap*, Mamma, æ.
 14 *Paper*, Charta, æ.
 23 a *Parent*, Parens, ris.
 41 to *Parse*, Examino, as.

The Index.

- 15 a Part, Pars, tis.
 34 a Partaker, Particeps, is.
 55 Partiality, Studium Partium.
 18 to Pass away, Prætereo, is.
 94 Pasture, Pascuum, i.
 18 a Path, Callis, lis.
 43 a Partridge, Perdix, icis.
 16 a Patron, Patronus, ni.
 103 a Pavement, Pavimentum, ti.
 27 Paul, Paulus, li.
 16 Pausanias, Pausanias, æ.

P E

- 61 a Pear, Pyrum, ri.
 93 a Pen-knife, Scalpulum, li.
 28 Perfect, Perfectus, a, um.
 42 Perhaps, Forte.
 26 Perimele, Perimele, es.
 105 Pert, Petulans, tis.
 30 Peter, Petrus, tri.

P H

- 25 Pharus, Pharus, ri.
 44 a Pheasant, Phasianus, ni.
 25 Pheres, Pheres, eris, vel etos.
 16 Philip, Philippus, i.
 17 Philosophy, Philosophia, æ.
 26 Phlegm, Phlegma, tis.
 22 Phosphorus, Phosphorus, ri.

P I

- 16 Picture, Imago, inis.
 34 to Pierce, Penetro, as.
 73 a Pillar, Columna, æ.
 78 a Pillow, Pulvinar, aris.
 70 Pish, Apage.
 64 a Pismire, Formica, æ.
 23 to Pity, Misereor, eris.

P L

- 86 to Place, Loco, as.
 22 a Place, Locus, ci.
 23 to Plague, Crucio, as.
 12 a Plant, Planta, æ.
 11 to Play, Ludo, is.
 11 Pleasant, Jucundus, a, um.
 22 most Pleasant, Jucundissimus, a, um.
 23 to Please, Placeo.
 65 Plenty, Copia, æ.
 28 a Plough, Aratrum, tri.
 14 a Plough Coulter, Culcetri.
 14 a Plough-Share, Vomeris.
 61 a Plum, Pruna, æ.

P O

- 30 a Poet, Poeta, æ.
 115 Poetry, Poësis, is.
 40 Pompey, Pompeius.
 20 the Poor, Pauperes.
 118 a Poplar, Poples, in.
 110 Possession, Possessio, o.
 17 Poverty, Paupertas,

The Index.

- 15 a Pound, Carcer, eris.
 116 to Pour out, Effundo, is.
 34 Power, Potestas, tis.
 17 the Pox, Variolæ, ar-
 um.

P R

- 11 Praise, Laus, dis.
 17 to Prate, Garrio, is.
 17 Prayers, Preces, cum.
 91 Preacher, Orator, oris.
 37 to Prefer, præfero, fers.
 94 a Preparation, Præpara-
 tio, onis,
 53 Preposterous, præposter-
 us, a, um.
 12 Present, presens, tis.
 11 Presently, Statim.
 66 in the Presence, being pre-
 sent, præsens.
 14 a Pretence, Species, ei.
 6 Pretended, Fictus, a, um.
 9 Precious, pretiosus, a,
 um.
 6 to Prick, pungo, is.
 6 Pride, Superbia, æ.
 4 a Primrose, primula
 veris.
 a Prince, Princeps, ipis.
 a Privet, Lygustrum, tri.
 to Procure, Consilio, as.
 to Profit, Commodo, as.
 Profitable, Utilis, lis.
 a Progenitour, Progeni-
 or.
 to Promise, Promitto, is.

- 26 Progress, progressus, us.
 17 the Property, proprietas,
 tatis.
 113 Prosperity, Res prof-
 peræ.
 16 Protegenes, Protegenes.
 9 Proud, Superbus, a, um.
 64 Provide, provideo, es.
 64 Provident, providus, a,
 um.
 29 to Provoke, Lacerare, as.

P U

- 44 Publick, publicus, a, um.
 11 a Pudding, Fartum, ti.
 25 to pull out, Evello, lis.
 25 to Punish, punio, is.
 23 Punishment, poena, æ.
 20 to pursue, persequor,
 eris.
 44 a Puttock, Milvus, vi.

P Y

- 25 the Pyramides, pyrami-
 des, um.

Q U

- 91 Quickly, Cito.
 17 Quickness, Accumen, inis.
 22 Quiet, Quies, eris.
 22 Quietly, Tranquille.
 14 a Quil, Calamus, mi.
 118 a Quiver, Pharetra, æ.

R A

The Index.

R A
R Age, Furor, oris.
 60 **R** to Range, Vagor, aris.
 12 **R** to Ransack, Aperio, is.
 6 **R** a Rape, Raptus, us.
 60 **R** Rare, Rarus, a, um.
 57 **R** a Raven, Corvus, vi.
 13 **R** a Ravener, pamphragus, gi.

R E
 89 **R**eadily, prompte.
 21 **R** to be Red, Rubeo, es.
 38 **R** to Recite, Recito, as.
 28 **R** to Reckon, Habeo, es.
 42 **R** to make Reckoning, Aestimo, as.
 20 **R** to Recall, Revoco, as.
 9 **R** a Reed, Arundo, inis.
 102 **R**efreshment, Recreatio, onis.
 11 **R** to Refuse, Respuo, is.
 41 **R** to Regard, Aestimo, as.
 26 **R** to Reject, Rejicio, is.
 21 **R** to Remember, Recordor, aris.
 12 **R** to Remove, Moveo, es.
 20 **R** to Repeat, Repeto, is.
 37 **R** a Repeating, Repetio, onis.
 17 **R** to Report, Fero, fersi.
 109 **R**equisite, Necessarius, a, um.

26 **R** to Rescue, Libero, as.
 20 **R** to Resist, Repugno, as.
 11 **R** the Rest, Reliquus, a, um.
 24 **R** to Restore, Repono, is.
 37 **R** to Reverence, Revereor, eris.

R H
 16 **R**hodes, Rhodus, di.
 25 **R**hodians, Rhodenses.

R I
 20 **R**ich, Dives, itis.
 56 **R**iches, Divitiæ, arum.
 102 **R**iddle, Aenigma, atis.
 25 **R** a Rider, Eques, itis.
 100 **R**ight on, Rectus, a, um.
 17 **R**ights, Sacra, orum.
 20 **R**ighteous, Justus, a, um.
 26 **R** a Ringle, Annulus, li.
 52 **R** to Rise, Surgo, is.
 54 **R** a River, Fluvius, i.
 100 **R** a Rival, Rivalis, lis.

R O
 80 **R** to Rob, Spolio, as.
 23 **R** a Rod, Virga, æ.
 28 **R**ome, Roma, æ.
 29 **R** a Roman, Romanus, a, um.
 29 **R**omulus, Romulus, li.
 47 **R** a Roof, Tectum, i.
 24 **R** a Rose, Rosa, æ.
 112 **R** the Ror, Tabes, is.
 88 **R**ougham,

The Index.

88 *Rougham*, *Roughamia*,
 2.
 119 *Royster*, *Alce*.

R U

69 *Rubican*, *Rubicon*, onis.
 29 *Rude*, *Rudis*, dis.
 50 *Rugged*, *Asper*, a, um.
 45 *to Rule*, *Temporo*, as.
 57 *Rumour*, *Rumor*, oris.
 42 *a Rush*, *Floccus*, ci.

S A

85 *Sack*, *Vinum Hispani-*
cum.
 45 *to Saddle*, *Sterno*, is.
 66 *Safely*, *Tuto*.
 20 *a Saint*, *Sanctus*, a, um.
 16 *the Sake*, *Causa*, 2.
 13 *the Same*, *Idem*.
 46 *Savage*, *Sævus*, a, um.
 15 *to Save*, *parco*, is.
 39 *to be Saluted*, *Salutor*,
 aris.

S C

9 *a Scholar*, *Discipulus*, li.
 12 *a School*, *Schola*, 2.
 32 *a School fellow*, *Condis-*
cipulus, li.
 26 *Scorp*, *Serpio*, onis.
 34 *a Scot*, *Scotus*, ti.
 100 *to Scrape*, *Scalpo*, is.

S E

53 *the Sea-shore*, *Littus*,
 oris. totius.
 11 *Seasonable*, *Tempesti-*
vus, a, um.
 83 *a Seat*, *Locus*, ci.
 13 *Second*, *Secundus*, a, um.
 38 *to Secure*.
 12 *to Sell*, *Vendo*, is.
 11 *Seldom*, *Raro*.
 28 *a Senator*, *Senator*, oris.
 18 *to Separate*, *Separo*,
 25 *Sepulcher*, *Sepul-*
chrum, ti.
 19 *the Seventh*, *Septimu-*
a, um.

S H

20 *a Shaddow*, *Umbra*, 2.
 19 *it Shameth*, *Pudet*.
 54 *a Shell*, *Testa*, 2.
 21 *a Shell-fish*, *Pisces*, to-
staceus.
 15 *to Shine*, *Splendo*, is.
 11 *Shining*, *Splendidus*, a,
 um.
 11 *a Shower*, *Imber*, bris.
 21 *a Shoemaker*, *Calceari-*
us, i.
 21 *Sick*, *Ægrotus*, a, um.
 21 *a Sign*, *Signum*, ni.
 15 *Sight*, *Vifus*, fus.
 20 *to be Silent*, *Taceo*, es.

15 *Silent*,

The Index.

15 Silent, Tacitus, a, um.
 38 Silver, Argentum, i.
 22 Sin, Peccatum, ti.
 5 to Sing, Cano, is.
 2 to Sit, Sedeo, es.
 31 Sixpence, Teston, onis.
 or Semisolidus, di.

S K

4 Skill, Ars, tis.
 8 Skillfull, Peritus, a. um.

S L

4 Slack, Tardus, a, um.
 8 to Slack, Extinguo, is.
 3 to Slip, Labor, eris.
 9 Slippery, Labilis, lis.
 2 a Sloven, Sordidus, a, um.
 7 Slothful, Ignavus, a, um.
 Slow, Tardus, a, um.
 1 a Sluggard, Ignavus, a, um.

S M

2 Smart, Dolor, cris.
 1 to Smell, Oleo, es.

S N

3 a Snails-pace, Gradus testudineus.
 7 Snowy, Niveus, a, um.

S O

2 Sober, Sobrius, a, um.
 10 Soft, Mollis, lis.
 100 Solicitous, Sollicitus, a, um.

102 to solve, solvo, is.
 9 Sometimes, Aliquando.
 12 So much, Tantum.
 36 Sooty, Fuliginous, a, um.
 22 Sort, Genus, eris.
 17 a soul, Anima, æ.
 17 Sound, Sanus, a, um.

S P

51 Spain, Hispania, æ.
 15 a Sparrow, Passer, eris.
 17 Sparta, sparta.
 9 to Speak, Loquor, eris.
 20 to Speak ill, Vitupero, as.
 118 a Spear, Hasta, æ.
 24 a spectator, Spectator, oris.
 29 a Speech, Oratio, onis.
 40 Speechless, Elinguis, is.
 18 to Spend, Consumo, is.
 51 Spice, Aroma, tis.
 88 to Spit out, Expuo, is.
 42 Spit, Malicia, æ.
 112 splendid, splendidus, a, um.
 24 Splendor, splendor, oris.
 15 to spoil, Spolio, as.
 43 the Spoils, spolia, orum.
 27 Sport, Ludus, di.
 25 a Spur, Calcar, aris, n.

S Q

9 to squabble, Jurgo, as.

I T

45 a Stablegroom, Equiso.

H

120 ac

The Index.

120 *a Staffe*, Baculum, li.
 102 *a Stage*, Scena, æ.
 83 *a Stair*, Gradus, us.
 9 *to Stand*, Sto, as.
 24 *to Stand amazed*, Stupeo, es.
 38 *Standing Corn*, Seges, etis.
 22 *a Star*, Stella, læ.
 7 *to Starve to death*, Fame interficio.
 1 *Stately*, Superbe.
 9 *Stature*, Statura, ræ.
 21 *to Stay*, Maneo, es.
 119 *a Step*, Gressus, us.
 51 *to Stink*, Oleo, es.
 51 *Stinking*, Foetidus, a, um.
 6 *a Stocking*, Caliga, æ.
 12 *a Stomach*, Stomachus, i.
 20 *a Stone*, Lapis, dis.
 23 *a Store*, Copia, æ.
 35 *to Store*, Locupletio, as.
 17 *a Story*, Historia, æ.
 24 *Stout*, Fortis, is.
 11 *Strang*, Mirus, a, um.
 34 *a Stranger*, Alienus.
 42 *Straw*, Pila, i.
 17 *a Street*, Vicus, ci.
 20 *Strenght*, Vires, ium.
 29 *Strife*, Lis, licis.
 77 *a Stripling*, Ephebus, bi.
 22 *to Strive*, Certo, as.
 38 *a Stroke*, Ictus, us.
 14 *Strong*, Robustus, a, um.
 29 *Studious*, Studiosus, a, um.
 18 *Study*, Studium, i.
 80 *to Stumble*, Titubo, as.

9 *Sturdy*, Pertinax, acis.
 S U
 47 *to Succeed*, Subio, is.
 to Suckle, Sugo, is.
 70 *Suetanius*, Suetonius.
 23 *to Suffer*, Do, as, or luo.
 105 *Suffolk*, Suffolcia, a.
 36 *the Summer*, Æstas, atis.
 11 *the Sun*, Sol, solis.
 91 *Sunday*, Dies, Dominicus.
 120 *to Supply*, Suppleo, es.
 91 *Sure*, Securus, a, um.
 12 *Sure*, Certe.

S W
 80 *to Sweat*, Sudo, as.
 117 *Sweet-heart*, Amica, æ.
 15 *Sweetly*, Suaviter.
 9 *Swift*, Celer.

T A
 24 **T** *O Take away*, Eripio, is.
 31 *to Take heed*, Caveo, es.
 39 *to Take care of*, Curo, es.
 54 *to Take pains*, Subeo, borem.
 14 *a Talton*, Unguis, is.
 23 *Tantalus*, Tantalus, i.
 30 *Tarquin*, Tarquinius, i.
 14 *to Taste*, Gusto, as.
 14 *the Taste*, Gustus, us.
 22 *a Taylor*, Sutor, oris.

T E
 43 *a Teacher*, Doctor, oris.

The Index.

116 Tears, Lacrymæ, arum.
 11 to Tell, Dico, is.
 17 Temperance, Temperantia, æ.
 40 Temperate, Temperatus, a, um.
 25 a Temple, Templum, li.
 14 a Tench, Tenca, cæ.
 41 Ten, Decem.
 46 Tents, Castra, orum.
 99 his Territories, Loca ipsius ditionis.

T H

92 a Theatre, Theatrum, i.
 43 Theft, Furtum, i.
 97 Theme, Thema, tis.
 40 Theophrastus, Theophrastus, i.
 26 Thessander, Thessander, dri.
 65 Thetford, Sitomagus, gi.
 35 Thick, Crassus, a, um.
 118 a Thicket, Sylva, æ.
 36 a Thigh, Crus, uris.
 12 to Think, Puto, as.
 35 a Thing, Res, ei.
 23 Thirsty, Sitibundus, a, um.
 34 Thomas, Thomas.
 12 Thou, Tu, tui.
 18 a Thought, Cogitatio, onis.
 50 Thraso, Thraso, onis.
 12 Three Tres.
 19 Threatning, Minæ, arum.
 113 Thread, Filum, li.
 52 Threescore, Sexaginta.

26 to Throw down, Dejicio, is.
 55 to Thrust by, Detrudo, is.
 36 Thyme, Thymum, mi.

T I

119 Tyger, Tigris.
 125 Timber, Materies, ei.
 12 Time, Tempus, oris,

T O

11 Together, Una, simul.
 12 a Tongue, Lingua, æ.
 28 a Tool, Instrumentum, ti.
 37 a Tooth, Dens, tis.
 120 a Top, Trochus, i, or lignum, i.
 23 Torment, Tormentum, ti.
 23 to Touch, Tango, is.
 9 a Tower, Turris, ris.
 17 a Town, Oppidum, i.

T R

119 Tracer, Ichnobates.
 22 a Trade, Ars, tis.
 94 a Train, Pompa, æ.
 21 to Trample upon, Calco, as.
 56 a Traveller, Viator, oris.
 15 to Tread down, Calco, as.
 25 Trebia, Trebia.
 30 a Tree, Arbor, oris.
 55 a Trident, Tridens, tis.
 12 Triffes, Nugæ, arum.
 9 to Trot, Succusso, as.
 56 to be troubled, Discrucio, aris.

33 Trouble,

The Index.

- 33 *Trouble*, *Molestia*, *a*.
 19 *Truly*, *Profecto*.
 11 *Truth*, *Veritas*, *tis*.

T U

- 30 *Tullus Hostilius*, *Tullus*,
Hostilius.
 74 *Tully*, *Tulius*, *i*.
 19 *to Tumble*, *Decido*, *is*.
 16 *to Turn over*, *Volvo*, *is*.

T W

- 30 *Twenty*, *Viginti*.
 11 *Two*, *Duo*.
 36 *Twofooted*, *Bipes*, *dis*.

V A

- 240 *Vacation*, *Iustitium*,
i.
 11 *Vain*, *Vanus*, *a*, *um*.
 14 *to Vanish*, *Evanesco*, *is*.
 79 *Vanity*, *Vanitas*, *ar*, *is*.
 36 *a Vapour*, *Vapor*, *oris*.
 78 *Various*, *Varius*, *a*, *um*.

V E

- 3 *Venise*, *Caronferina*.
 79 *to Venture*, *Audeo*, *es*.
 3 *Venus*, *Venus*, *er*, *is*.
 82 *a Verb*, *Verbum*, *bi*.
 38 *a Verse*, *Carmen* *in*, *s*.
 18 *Virtue*, *Virtus*, *tis*.
 18 *Vertuous*, *Bonus*, *a*, *um*.
 33 *Very*, *Valde*.
 13 *Very well*, *Vehementer*.

U I

- 27 *Vice*, *Vitium*, *i*.
 44 *Victory*, *Victoria*, *a*.
 98 *Vigorous*, *Agilis*, *is*.
 26 *Violence*, *Violentia*, *a*.
 99 *a Violet*, *Viola*, *a*.
 45 *Virgil*, *Virgilius*, *i*.
 21 *to Visit*, *Viso*, *is*.

U N

- 78 *Uncertain*, *Incertus*, *a*,
um.
 63 *an Uncle*, *Avunculus*, *li*.
 72 *Unclean*, *Imperus*, *a*, *um*.
 14 *Uncombed*, *Incomptus*, *a*,
um.
 42 *Unconstant*, *Inconstans*,
tis.
 8 *To Understand*, *Intelligo*, *is*.
 36 *the Understanding*, *Intel-*
ligentia, *a*.
 45 *Ungrateful*, *Ingratus*, *a*,
um.
 57 *Unhandsomely*, *Inepte*.
 64 *Unkindness*, *Sævitia*, *a*.
 72 *Unlawful*, *Illicitus*.
 33 *Unlike*, *Dissimilis* *lis*.
 79 *Unlucky*, *Infaustus*, *a*, *um*.
 22 *Unnecessary*, *Non neces-*
sarius.
 49 *Unprofitable*, *Inutilis*, *lis*.
 72 *Unwashed*, *Illotus*, *a*, *um*.
 34 *Unwillingly*, *Invitus*, *a*,
um.
 23 *Unworthy*, *Indignus*, *a*, *um*.

V O

The Index.

V O

33 *Vain*, Vacuus, a, um,

U P

15 *to Uphold*, Sustento, as.

9 *Upon*, In.

40 *Upright*, Erectus, a, um.

40 *Upward*, Supinus, a, um.

57 *Upward*, Sursum.

U S

12 *Useful*, Utilis, lis.

94 *an Usher*, Hypodidascalus, li.

11 *Usually*, Plerumque.

V U

14 *Vulcan*, Vulcanus, ni.

14 *a Vulture*, Vultur, uris.

W A

53 **W** *Ages*, Merces, edis.

35 *a Walk*, Ambulacrum, cri.

27 *a Wallet*, Mantica, z.

25 *W. l's*, Mænia, um.

11 *to Wander*, Vagor, aris,

53 *to Want*, Careo, es.

12 *Wanton*, Lascivius, a, um

66 *War*, Bellum, li.

18 *Warily*, Caute.

47 *Warm*, Tepidus, a, um.

63 *a Watch*, Horologium, viatorium.

9 *Water*, Aqua, z.

11 *a Way*, Via, z.

W E

2 *Weak*, Lentus, a, um:

50 *a Weapon*, Gladius, i.

16 *to Wear*, Gero, is.

119 *Wearied*, Fessus, a, um.

95 *Weariness*, Tædium, i.

21 *Weather*, Cælum, li.

22 *a Weaver*, Textor, oris.

91 *Wednesday*, Dies Mercurii.

12 *We*, Nos.

47 *a Week*, Septimana, z.

12 *Well*, Bene.

21 *the West-wind*, Zephyrus, ri.

W H

21 *Whatsoever*, Quicquid.

109 *a Whelp*, Catulus, li.

9 *When*, Quando.

12 *Which*, Qui.

18 *Whilft*, Dum.

To Whip or turn about with a Whip, Torqueo, flagello.

30 *to be Whipped*, Vapulo, as.

119 *Whisker*, Aello.

9 *Whit*, Albus, a, um.

37 *Whiteness*, Candor, oris.

94 *Whitsunday*, Pentecoste.

12 *Who*, Qui.

16 *Whole*, Totus, a, um.

43 *Wholly*,

The Index.

43 Whole, Totus, a, um,
9 a Wortle-berry, Vaccini-
um, i,

W I

20 Wicked, Improbus, a,
um,

16 Wickedness, Scelus, eris

19 Wide, Latus, a, um.

2 a Wife, Uxor, oris.

5 a Wild Beast, Fera, a.

31 William, Gulielmus, mi

56 a Willow, Salicenum, ti.

9 a Wind, Ventus, ti.

36 Wine, Vnum, ni.

21 Winter, Hyems, mis.

18 Wisdom, Sapientia.

11 to be Wise, Sapio, is.

18 Wisely, Sapienter.

33 Wisest Sapientissimus,

a, um.

17 Wit, Ingestiurn.

W O

20 a Woman, Mulier, eris.

18 to Wonder, Miror, aris.

25 a Wonder, Mirum, ri.

31 Wonderful, Mirus, a, um.

88 a Wood, Sylva, a.

101 a Wound, Vulnus, eris.

21 a Word, Verbum, bi.

23 a Work, Opus, eris.

28 a Workman, Faber, bri.

25 the World, Mundus, di.

53 to be Worth, Valeo, es.

12 Worthily, Merito.

W R

24 a Wrestler, Luctator, oris.

19 a Wretch, Miser, a, um.

65 to Write, Scribo, is,

X E

17 **X** Erxes, Xerxes, is.

Y E

19 **A** Year, Annus, ni.

67 **A** Yesterday, Heri.

17 Yesterday, Hesternus,

nox.

13 Yet, Tamen.

Y I

9 to Yield, Cedo, is.

Y O

23 a Yoke, Jugum gi.

67 Yoke, Eboracum, ci.

33 Younger, Minor, a, um.

27 a Young-man, Juvenis, is.

28 a Youth, Adolefcens, tis.

Z E

95 **Z** Ealously, Vehemen-

ter.

F I N I S.

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